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FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Italy Pushes an Arms Truce

Lady in Threadneedle Street

Mayan Words Are Made Easy

Youth Sidesteps, Says Hopkins

What American Millions Want

Dr. Jordan Made Many Misses

ITALY follows the trail of the disarmament truce with a vigorous Do It Now. General de Marinis gives the League Italy's precise where and how. A gentlemen's agreement will hold the fort till February. The states promising to spend nothing for war stuff for land or sea or air. Not a yen for a year. "A collective act of good," General de Marinis justly calls the act he's calling for. He wants it as the chief fact that shall face the arms conference. One fact, the warrior-statesman realizes, can rout a thousand theories. So that when the august body meets around St. Valentine's Day and somebody asks, "What shall we keep on doing?" somebody else, without too much strain, can find the easy answer. "Let us keep on keeping on."

¶ A woman is only a woman—unless she's the Bank of England. Think of the Old Lady in Threadneedle Street. The world's heart is touched by her worries. A storm having nipped her gold buttons. And shrunk her some ounces per pound. But she's dauntless, this dame; she'll soon show them. She'll be stirring her stumps on the morrow. And chasing disaster's sour prophets, whose hunches belie all her history. For 134 years they have said things. And regularly have swallowed their sayings. It was back in far 1797 that Gilray, the cartoonist, took a flier. He made a picture on cash payments suspended and labeled it: "Old Lady in Threadneedle Street in Danger." But the Old Lady kept smiling and moving, muddling, presently, out of her worries. And showing the one way to keep up with her. You must set a sharp eye on her feet.

¶ Thirty years of wedging-in work by Dr. William Gates of Johns Hopkins University. Relentless research. Patient penetration. Then a Mayan dictionary of 2500 symbols. A 30-years' start for those will help uncover the most brilliant people who ever had their origin in the Western World. They were making pictures and hieroglyphs on Honduran stones in the time of Constantine. When the Moors took Spain they were building in Yucatan palaces almost as fine as those to rise in Granada. When Columbus came to America the city of Chichen Itza, Yucatan, after centuries of opulence and art, was in its decadent days. Chichen Itza is rising again, thanks to the Carnegie Institution of Washington. America is awaking to its own marvels of antiquity. Rome and Athens will come to stare and wonder. With Dr. Gates' dictionary in their hands.

¶ The forces of disruption are gaining momentum. And youth is listening to the ruction lying down. Thus indicts President Hopkins of Dartmouth College. Telling the undergrads to their fussed-up faces. Youth is more alert, says Dr. Hopkins, more serious minded than ever. It sees at a shot evils to hit on the head. And saunters right past a cluster of clubs. He says it has the skill, but lacks the will. Youth, of course, will be served. But any youth who doesn't seek service as a duck seeks water ought to be served the unexpected. A dolly might do.

¶ Millions of Americans want to see prohibition given a chance to succeed. With that slogan the W. C. T. U., through many regional meetings, will get ready to call upon Congress. But prohibition's a failure, cry the wet ones. And will be under your wrong conditions, answer the women. But—millions of Americans want to see prohibition given a chance to succeed.

¶ David Starr Jordan was a man who made monumental misses. In his long career he missed about all the dear little things he intended to do. Because the bigger things took all his time. He wanted to study seaweed. And Agassiz forced him into fishes. He said he had neither taste nor talent for executive work. And spent 25 telling years as president and builder of Stanford University. He wanted to be shut away with his test tubes. And went from country to country warming the people to world peace. He leaves a rich legacy of service. In which every human being shares. But he never did get to lose himself in that laboratory. Never got to walk in his own way. Four weighty words he esteemed unworthy of his credo. My will be done.

¶ The limerick is commonly regarded as the offspring of the lowbrow. A chortling child soon abandoned by its parent. Its form is outrageous, but it has a single saving grace. Sometimes it says something. Out of the unsigned nowhere the following is wafted: We welcome The March of the Nations. Which reminds us of our poor relations. And that we must share. Full cupboard or bare. Or else we'll all run out of rations

Represents Washington On Disarmament Board

© Underwood

HUGH R. WILSON

Italy Demands Formal Pledge Of Arms Truce

Gentlemen's Agreement Put Before Delegates at Geneva Session

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 22—The Italian Government yesterday afternoon through its spokesman, General de Marinis, gave the delegates of the world gathered here, including United States representatives, precise plans for an armaments truce.

Italy proposes a gentlemen's agreement to come into effect immediately, by which every state guarantees for one year not to increase its budgetary expenditures on land armaments, not to begin construction of any new ships, and not to build any new military aircraft except for replacement.

Explaining how materially his Government believes this holiday will facilitate success of the General Disarmament Conference, General de Marinis demanded a formal solemn declaration by which every government binds itself to the truce. He voiced a warm welcome to the American delegation to whom he tendered tribute for the persevering effort of a great country toward reduction of armaments.

Preparation Essential

The Italian spokesman regarded the holiday as vital, since despite injunctions from the Council of the League of Nations and individual governments, no genuine political preparation for the Disarmament Conference has yet taken place.

He believed the proper political atmosphere for next year's meeting could be achieved through a collective act of good will in the shape of an armaments holiday. Its fundamental condition, he stated, is simplicity. Its fundamental idea is to prevent for one year any increase in the actual present force of armaments in any single country.

In a statement, perhaps addressed particularly to the French, General de Marinis said: "Every country should renounce during that period any change to its profit of the relative position of its armaments compared to the armaments of others."

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Cotton Measure In Texas Signed

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 22 (AP)—Gov. Ross S. Sterling today signed the bill reducing Texas cotton acreage next year and in 1933 to about one-half of what it was this year.

This bill as signed by the Governor limits the cotton acreage in Texas for 1932 and 1933 to 30 per cent of the total all-crop acreage of 1931 and 1932, respectively, and that of subsequent years to 50 per cent of the all-crop acreage.

What effect this acreage reduction in Texas will have on the cotton price is a question about which agricultural economists differ. It is expected all the other cotton growing states will enact emergency laws. In this event the total reduction of production of the country may have an important bearing on the price, according to views of supporters of the movement.

Mexican Cotton Gains

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22 (By U. P.)—The Department of Agriculture yesterday forecast a Mexican cotton crop of 45,850,000 kilograms, which is 24.89 per cent above last year's crop, although acreage this year was reduced 17 per cent.

LINDBERGHS SURVEY FLOOD FROM PLANE

NANKING, China, Sept. 22 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh landed on Lotus Lake here at 5 p. m., today (4 a. m., eastern standard time), after a 7½-hour survey flight over the flooded region in Northern Kiangsu Province west of the Grand Canal.

They discovered a badly flooded area heretofore unknown to the National Flood Relief Commission. The couple said they expected to make another aerial survey tomorrow.

Photographs taken by Colonel Lindbergh during his first survey flight, declared to have been successful, were turned over to the commission for use in its operations.

W. C. T. U. PLANS 25 REGIONAL DRY MEETINGS

Alleged Defects to Be Hit in System of State Jurisdiction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 22—A network of prohibition conferences bringing together women leaders on the dry side in all parts of the United States is planned for the winter months by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, it was announced at national headquarters here Sept. 22.

The 25 regional meetings, replacing the usual national convention, represent the greatest campaign effort preceding the national conventions of the political parties, made by the temperance organization in months, according to its officers.

More women, it is expected, will be able to attend the 25 meetings than could get to a national gathering. Two or more national officers are preparing to attend each regional meeting to give delegates the same direct contact with leaders that a national convention gives. Organizations other than the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are invited to send delegates.

The first meeting is to be held at Washington, D. C., Dec. 4-6. "It is planned to impress Congress with the earnest desire of millions of Americans to give prohibition a chance to succeed," said Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"We are going to attack the liquor traffic to show what it is the wets are trying to restore. We will pay attention to the claims of the brewers that beer will restore prosperity."

While no direct reference is to be made to the political parties at the various gatherings, officers hope that sessions will serve to make vocal the widespread sentiment for national prohibition, said Mrs. Anna Marden de Yo, corresponding secretary of the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in an interview.

Current issues are to be studied. The women expect to make a survey of pending national and state legislation for enforcement of prohibition, of the wet bills that have been defeated and to ascertain as far as possible the polititcal strength of dry sentiment. They hope to promote law observance through their discussions.

The fallacy of state control is to be demonstrated, Mrs. de Yo said. She believes the country needs to be reeducated on this subject. Many who accept the statements

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Festival of Light Honors Faraday's Famous Discovery

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 22—Fifty-six cities, from Newcastle in the north to Torquay on the south coast, joined in a festival of light last night in honor of Michael Faraday, who made the electric dynamo possible and whose centenary is now being celebrated.

It is estimated that 120,000,000 candle power illuminated the cathedrals, churches, historic castles, municipal and other buildings, thus playing a part which beacons filled in early English history.

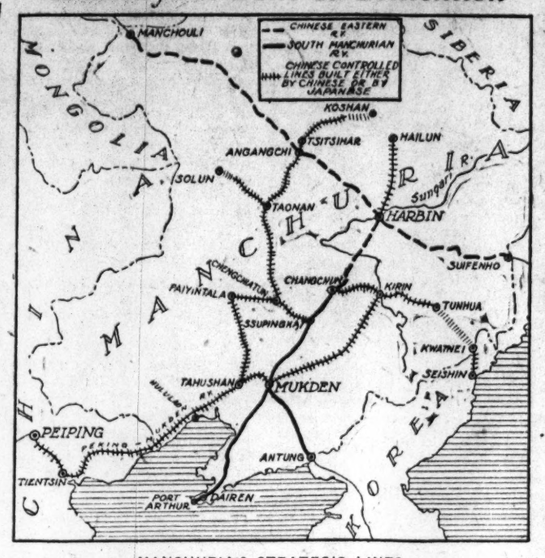
Among these places were the site of Faraday's birthplace in Newington and the little London bookshop where he worked as an errand boy and bookseller's apprentice.

The great electrical exhibition opens here today in which eight sections trace developments in electrical appliances due to Faraday's epoch-making discovery in 1831.

Last night a packed audience in Queens Hall heard the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Marquis Marconi, the Duke de Broglie, Prof. Elihu Thomson and Lord Rutherford speak in glowing terms of Faraday's achievements.

Sir William Bragg, who gave the commemorative address, quoted a letter from Dr. Albert Einstein, who said: "I believe future generations have yet as much to learn as has been learned in the past from Faraday's conception of the electromagnetic field."

Railways as Bone of Contention



MANCHURIA'S STRATEGIC LINES

The Important Part Played by the Railway Systems of Manchuria in the Present Sino-Japanese Dispute Is Illustrated by the Above Map. Crossing the North, West to East, Is the Russian-Controlled Chinese Eastern Railway. At Right Angles to This Railway, Going South From Changchun to the Port of Dairen Is the Japanese-Controlled South Manchurian Railway. Attacking the Monopoly of the South Manchurian Railway Are the Rapidly Growing Chinese Railways, Shown by the Herring-Bone Line. Some of These Railways Have Been Built by the Japanese for the Chinese, for the Purpose of Feeding the South Manchurian. Others Have Been Financed and Built by the Chinese Themselves. The Last-Named Type of Line Has Been Rapidly Pushed Forward During the Past Few Years.

League Steps Into Breach While Japan Extends Action

Japanese Troops Extend Sphere of Operations in Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Sept. 22—Independent Mukden reports indicate that Japan has been assured that the Soviets do not intend to invade north Manchuria. Japanese infantry is heading north, having announced an intention of halting the movements at the Sungari River.

The occupation, which is closely linked up with the railway problems, appears to have become a matter of active war. Manchurian headquarters is informed that the Japanese are systematicallly occupying all Manchuria, using airplanes to scatter the troops and afterward sending small occupation forces.

A communiqué states that the airplanes used bombs and machine guns to scatter the concentrations at Taonan, Hsihmentien, Pahushan, Tungliao and Taotzetsai.

Detachments nearing Taonan and Kirin were not resisted. A civilian government for the city and province of Mukden is being formed.

The first refugees are beginning to arrive from Manchuria, thousands more being on their way. Complete calm, however, prevails in north China. Leaders of the students' party are organizing a day of national mourning.

Chinese reports, partially confirmed, indicate that the Japanese virtually destroyed China's Manchurian military machine. They dismantled the Mukden Arsenal trench motor factory and confiscated military supplies. The destruction is said likely to affect Chinese internal affairs and weaken the stabilizing element in north China. Student parades filled Peiping streets today and made orderly demonstrations demanding that United China request the powers to compel justice.

Japanese Continue To Assume Warlike Grip on Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 22—Two most significant developments appeared today in the Manchurian incident: first, the action of General Hayashi, commanding the Korean army, in sending a mixed brigade to Manchuria, one section to the Chientao district, the other to Mukden. Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Foreign Minister, consistently opposed the move, contending that it constituted invasion. General Hayashi dispatched troops first, then notified the general staff,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Council in Special Session Seeks to Guard Against Open Warfare

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 22—In response to an appeal from the Chinese Government, a special session of the League of Nations Council to consider the Manchurian crisis was called today.

In the event of a serious Japanese occupation of Manchuria, the League's problem would become extremely difficult. Political and juridical experts are watching developments closely in order to prevent not only the outbreak of further hostilities, but a breach of political obligations, by diplomatic pressure.

After Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador to London, and K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, had exchanged at length contradictory versions of events in Manchuria, the Council heard vigorous intervention by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, seeking the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the newly seized area. But Lord Cecil's attempt to secure positive action was scarcely more important than his constructive effort at solidifying the League action in time of war crisis by communicating full information to the Washington Government.

The close coupling of the Council's deliberations with the American Government carries the League's war preventative abilities a long step ahead, for if by keeping in close touch with the New World, America's backing is secured for League action, one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the effectiveness of the Geneva machinery will have been removed. Lord Cecil was an able associate of America with the League today by referring to the specific treaty obligations of the Pact of Paris and the four-power Pacific pact. These, he said, bring the United States closely into contact with the present controversy. That his interpretation of the four-power Pacific pact has a bearing upon Manchurian affairs may be open to question, but the Kellogg pact can always be used to see that America and the League march closely together when war threatens. When today's session opened, Dr. Sze read two telegrams from China setting fourth a grim version of Manchurian events.

Cities Still Occupied

Cities had been seized and were still occupied, Dr. Sze said, over an area as big as Great Britain and Ireland. The situation is becoming graver hourly, he declared, and very close to war. He insisted upon China's three requests from the Council—first, prevention of further developments to endanger peace; second, restoration of the status quo; third, determination of the amounts and character of reparations due China.

Besides placing blame for the outbreak on the Chinese Mr. Yoshizawa based his case in reply upon the fact that private negotiations between the two powers might soon be initiated. A leading member of the Chinese Government had, he stated, informed the Japanese Ambassador of China's willingness to settle the dispute privately as between the two parties.

Mr. Yoshizawa insisted that his Government would probably accept the offer shortly. Therefore the matter would be beyond the Council's jurisdiction, he claimed, and in view of this likelihood, the matter

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What to Do With Our Leisure Time? Question Becomes a World Problem

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—America has made considerable strides toward teaching its masses to make profitable and pleasanter use of their leisure time, but in common with the rest of the world it must go a great deal further before the central problem of machine production is solved, according to Dr. Lawrence P. Jacks, professor of philosophy at Oxford University. Dr. Jacks arrived here yesterday on board the steamship Britannic of the White Star Line.

"The term leisure craft is coming into quite common use in England at present with the enormous amount of unemployment that there is," Dr. Jacks said. "We are likely to have still greater unemployment, or part-time employment, in the future, due to the displacement of human labor with machinery. This brings about a great social problem which centers on the question, 'What are people going to do with their leisure?' Some of us think the fate of civilization depends upon the answer to that question.

"As things have been in the past, leisure has represented the short hours of life—work the long hours. In the future it will be the other way about. The question of what is the best way to spend one's leisure has not been answered yet, but some of us think we begin to see the direction in which lies the trend.

"European countries generally are becoming profoundly interested in this question. It is a world problem, however, and all of the nations of the world should have some common policy. That is why I have come here to exchange ideas with your leaders.

"The right direction seems to be toward a form of education in which the chief object is skill rather than mere knowledge. The need is for a form of education in which creative skill is the chief objective. It is a thing that may take 10,000 forms, but the form with which we should begin, I think, is in the direction of the arts and crafts. Man as I understand him is essentially a skill-hungry animal, and until that desire is satisfied in one way or another, he will never be satisfied."

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LEGION PARADE REACHES PEAK OF PAGEANTRY

Rapid Change in Opinion on Cash Bonus Follows President's Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22—With President Hoover's call for a united and patriotic front against "additional demands upon the nation until we have won this war against world depression" ringing in their ears, former service men unfurled their banners today and swung into the big parade, rated as the most thrilling and spectacular pageantry in Legion activities.

How many "buddies," in attendance at the thirteenth annual convention of the American Legion, will have passed the reviewing stand in front of the City Hall before the sun goes down is guesswork. Officials have estimated that there are from 100,000 to 150,000 comrades mobilized in Detroit. Spectators see wave upon wave of glittering helmets on oceans of gold and blue, shading off into every combination and tint, a rhythm rounded out with the blare of trumpets and sound of drums.

Mr. Hoover's emergency dash from his Rapidan camp to Detroit to make a 13-minute stand yesterday at Olympia Arena against the rushing tide of bonus demands is reckoned by many Legion leaders as a fitting background for a triumphant march today.

The President arrived here at 11:10 a. m., was whizzed through cheering lanes led by a detachment of police motorcycles, mounted Olympia stage, where another welcoming 10,000 greeted him with sustained applause, spoke to "my fellow countrymen of the American Legion," and in another half hour was speeding back to Washington in the presidential special.

Hastily called caucuses in many state departments of the Legion during the early afternoon bore witness to the rapid turn of sentiment following Mr. Hoover's message. While many delegations have come to Detroit with mandates from their home posts to work for immediate payment of compensation certificates, they seemed to have lost their enthusiasm in the face of quick response to the Hoover presentation from the uninstructed ones, which at once came into alignment against bonus demands. Scores of high Legion officials, state and national, made comment on the dispassionate appeal of the President.

Mr. Frank C. Corry, Vermont commander, said: "That was a wonderful message. We do not want

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Anti-Trust Suits Of Tube Makers Settled by R.C.A.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Radio Corporation of America announced today an understanding has been reached for settlement of anti-trust suits involving $47,000,000 in claims brought against it by 21 vacuum tube manufacturers not operating under R. C. A. patents.

The understanding is with reference to actions brought against the corporation charging violation of the Clayton Act by reason of the so-called "clause nine" license agreement between the Radio Corporation and radio receiving set makers.

The settlement provides for the acquisition of Radio Corporation patent licenses by active companies involved in the settlement, including the De Forest Radio Company, Gold Seal Electrical Company, Arcturus Tube Company, Republic Radio Tube Company and Diamond Radio Tube Company.

An announcement by attorneys for the De Forest company said "practically all important tube manufacturers will be licensed on equal terms under radio corporation patents with the result that the industry should rapidly become stabilized."

The suits have been pending for years. Mr. David Sarnoff, president of R. C. A., said their discontinuance "will enable the industry to devote more of its attention to the development of new products and should have a stimulating effect on business as a whole.

The De Forest Radio Company announced that it had received $1,000,000 from the Radio Corporation in settlement of its suit and that cross license agreements on tube patents only have been entered into by both companies.

GOLD BILL PASSED; BRITISH SEEK UNITY OF LABOR GROUPS

Moving Private Funds Prohibited in Britain

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 22

TRANSFER from Britain of funds for purposes other than normal trading or personal requirements has been prohibited by the Government under a law passed yesterday.

Meanwhile optimism prevails in London's unofficial street market, where share quotations have been rising, especially those of iron, steel and coal companies as a consequence of anticipated decreased competition from the United States and France. South African gold mining shares also advanced in value, as demand for them has been encouraged by the rise in sterling prices for gold. The decision was reached today for the stock exchange to reopen tomorrow.

Move to Drop Standard Pushed Through and Approved by King

JOBLESS AID CUTS BALK PARTY FUSION

Conservatives and Liberals Would Slice Relief to Balance Sacrifice

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 22—The Government's bill suspending the gold standard passed through all stages in both houses of Parliament and received the King's assent late yesterday.

Mr. Arthur Henderson and other leading Opposition members abstained from voting but the occupants of the Labor back benches refused this lead and made a small minority in the division against the otherwise solid Government block. The House of Lords, including the Labor peers, proved unanimous for it.

Mr. Henderson has had a long talk with the Prime Minister, but advances made by both sides in Parliament toward bringing the Labor opposition into the National Government have not yet materialized. The chief obstacle to such a consolidation lies in Labor's strong objection to unemployed relief cuts, which the Conservatives and Liberals hold essential alike for equalizing the sacrifice, and as one of the conditions on which the recent loans have been raised.

Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, broadcasting yesterday emphasized that the position of the pound today is totally different from what would have been the case if the budget had not been balanced, in which case inflation might have occurred. As it is, he claimed the British budget is now the most securely balanced in the world.

"It is indeed not our internal troubles," he said, "but the troubles of other countries that have made it impossible for us to remain on the gold standard. And so, though the value of the pound may fall in terms of foreign currencies, we can feel sure that the extent of the fall will be limited."

A rate of $4.30 to the pound is talked about in informed circles as ultimately probable when the initial fluctuations have passed.

Meanwhile it is pointed out that such important producers of raw products as Australia, Argentina, Brazil and India, being all off the gold standard, present very large markets capable of organization upon a new sterling basis. For wheat and jute, for example, it is claimed the pound price may become more important than the dollar price. On the other hand, world prices of rubber and copper are expected to settle down upon the dollar basis.

The question of need for Britain's strengthening its trade position by means of tariffs was discussed yesterday by what is known as the 1922 committee, representing the majority back bench of the Conservatives. This group decided unanimously to continue to press for an emergency tariff and for an early appeal to the electorate by the National Government to obtain a mandate for this purpose. Twenty-two Liberals have also signed a memorial agreeing to support Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, in such measures as he and his Cabinet colleagues may think necessary to restore the trade balance.

Post-War Days Are Recalled By Gold Crisis

Britain Completes Cycle Back to Monetary Problem Similar to 1918

Suspension of the gold standard emphasizes that monetary maladjustments are basic factors in Great Britain's economic situation. The following is the second of three articles explaining conditions and their causes.

By H. B. ELLISTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Great Britain, through suspension of its gold standard, has completed a cycle which brings it face to face with a monetary problem similar to that confronting it after the World War.

Pride, honesty, and the desire for "normality" were given as the trinity of reasons which led the British people to return to the pre-war gold standard.

Many of the other nations approached this problem on the basis of a deflated currency. A clear exposition of this question of the right of governments to make economic adjustments through currency inflation is given by Mr. John Maynard Keynes, English economist, who, in his "Monetary Policy," says:

"Nothing can preserve the integrity of contract between individuals except a discretionary authority in the state to revise what has become intolerable. The powers of uninterrupted usury are too great. If the accretions of vested interest were to grow without mitigation for many generations half the population would be no better than slaves to the other half. . . .

"The state must never neglect the importance of so acting in ordinary matters as to promote certainty and security in business. But when great decisions are to be made, the state is a sovereign body of which the purpose is to promote the greatest good of the whole. When, therefore, we enter the realm of state action, everything is to be considered and weighed on its merits."

But Britain by returning to gold chose to retain in form contracts which had been altered in effect by changed conditions to a monetary system which makes such maintenance of contracts unfair either to debtor or creditor.

How Different in 1920!

How different from 1913 appeared the world of 1920! How different Great Britain! A host of contracts, or debts, choked the passage back to pre-war days. Take the British national debt, for instance. In 1914 it stood at $3,300,000,000; in 1920, at almost 12 times that amount, or $39,000,000,000. When Britain decided to pay this debt it decided to pay for the war. Surely there was nothing pre-war about that resolve!

So the momentous step was taken. To the second herculean effort there succeeded a third—to keep the pound

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

India Suspends Selling Of Gold and Sterling

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, Sept. 21—A grave, hushed audience in the Legislative Assembly this morning heard Sir George Schuster announce that in consequence of the British Government's decision to relieve the Bank of England from the obligation to sell gold, it had been decided in the public interest to provide temporary suspension of the Government of India's obligation to sell sterling or gold against rupees until the situation is clearer.

Official quarters considered the situation most serious, though Sir George expressed his conviction to the Assembly that there was no cause of anxiety or alarm at present, informing members that there was £7,000,000 more in the gold reserve than for the corresponding day last year.

Interviewed subsequently Sir George said a temporary moratorium of at least three days is essential to enable him to see what London, Paris and New York are doing. But he is convinced the last two could not allow the pound to collapse. There is general appreciation of his assurance that the Government of India does not intend to allow speculators to take advantage of the disturbed financial conditions. Regarding retrenchment, Sir George states that the Government of India's plans are unaffected.

Meanwhile, the Government reluctantly decided to abandon the state air service, Sir Joseph William Bhore, member of the Governor-General's executive council, officially announced this morning. This is impossible to carry on until finance is available, he declared.

This abruptly ends organized aviation throughout the country, but civil flying clubs offer transport for incoming and outgoing overseas air mails temporarily in order to insure continuance of the present service and give the Government of India

Captain Bartlett's Ship Returns From Arctic With Rare Specimens

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 22 — After having encountered worse ice conditions than upon any of her previous six voyages into arctic waters, the schooner, Effie M. Morrissey, of the Bartlett-Norcross Expedition, put into McWilliams Shipyard in West New Brighton with Capt. Robert A. Bartlett in command last night. With him was Mr. Arthur D. Norcross, New York publisher and sportsman.

The ship brought back with her plants from northeast Greenland, collections of arctic fowl, including glaucus gulls, and animal groups for mounting. Some of the specimens will go to the Museum of Natural History, the animals will go to the New York Zoological Park, the plants will go to the New York Botanical Gardens, and the Smithsonian Institution will get a share of the sea specimens.

For 36 days the Morrissey tried to find a break in the vast ice sheets extending out from the east coast of Greenland before she could get through to coastal water, Captain Bartlett said, but when she attempted to find her way out, a lead opened up as though specially provided. In some places Captain Bartlett found coastal ice extending 150 miles from the shore.

Many times the Morrissey was used as a battering ram to open up leads in the ice, crashing her way out of ice-pockets with her motor.

On Aug. 9 off Cape Stosch the vessel hit a reef, climbed upon the rocks and turned over on her port side. The Polar Bjern happened to be near and tried to drag the schooner off. Forty-eight hours were consumed in the effort before the Morrissey was afloat again.

"But she never sprang a leak," said Captain Bartlett. "She was tight as a jar all the way home."

breathing space. The director of aviation is expected to accept the offer.

The crisis temporarily eclipsed all political considerations, the only striking manifestations today being a bitter protest from Moslems against Mahatma Gandhi's activities at London in allegedly ignoring their claims and indulging in what they call "secret negotiations." A spokesman for the depressed classes also issued denial of Mr. Gandhi's claim to represent untouchables, affirming that neither Mr. Gandhi nor Congress had done anything to help 70,000,000 in the depressed classes.

Greece Drops Sterling As Monetary Standard

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Sept. 22—Following Britain's suspension of the gold standard, a conference of ministers and bankers, under the Premier, decided yesterday upon immediate cessation of the use of sterling as a basis for monetary stabilization, and its replacement by the dollar at the rate of 77.5 drachmas to the dollar.

The decision is declared in accord with the statutes of the Bank of Greece which give freedom to adopt standards other than sterling. It was officially announced that the change will not in any way influence Greek stabilization or cause fluctuation of the drachma.

To give time for exaggerated fears to subside and to prevent speculation, it has been decided to close the exchange for five days. The term may be extended, and if necessity arises the Government will take other radical measures to keep Greek credit intact.

Spain Sees Trade Loss Under British Policy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Sept. 22—On short view, Spain stands to gain by improvement in its currency in relation to the pound, as a consequence of Britain's going off the gold standard, it is believed here. It has heavy commitments in sterling, which it may now be able to liquidate favorably. Yesterday the pound stood at about 44 pesetas, compared with 53.55 Saturday, but transactions in foreign currency were suspended.

A longer view, however, considers the decline in the sterling represents danger to Europe's economic system, likely to exceed by far any temporary advantage to the peseta. This is the general opinion of the Spanish press. In the long run Spain stands to lose heavily because of a probable heavy reduction of imports by Britain, its best customer.

New import duties on wines and other Spanish goods would hit Spain hard and apart from the question of tariff, it is believed here British consumption of oranges, grapes and other Spanish fruits may be seriously affected by the general economic situation.

Belgian Banks to Unite

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22—Formation of a consortium of the leading banks with a capital of 1,000,000,000 francs to support the market, in view of Britain's giving up the gold standard, was decided upon at a meeting here today attended by bankers' representatives and M. Jules Renkin, Prime Minister. It is stated Belgian banks in general are not seriously affected by the fall in the value of the pound, their liabilities being approximately covered by assets.

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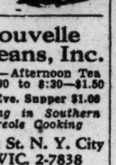

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COST RISE SEEN IN BRITAIN WITH GOLD BASIS END

Effect on Public Described With Examples in World Trade

By NORMAN CRUMP

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 21—What is the effect of Britain's suspending the gold standard upon the trader, manufacturer, banker, investor, and man in the street? The actual step taken merely means the Bank of England is no longer bound to sell gold bars at a price of £3 17s. 10½d. a standard ounce troy. But how does this affect the everyday life of the country?

Each country has its own money—pounds in England, francs in France, dollars in America. But when an Englishman buys American cotton he has, as a part of the transaction, to buy dollars in order to pay. Equally an American, buying British cloth, has to buy pounds to pay for it. So, too, with international settlements of debts, purchase and sale of securities, and so forth. If an Englishman buys Liberty bonds or lodges money in New York, he has to buy dollars to do so. When a foreigner takes money out of a London bank he has in fact to sell the pounds he had there in exchange for his own money.

Now if countries did not take precautions, the price of pounds, dollars, francs or other monies could fluctuate all over the place, without limit—governed entirely by how many people wished to buy pounds and how many to sell them. That would be most undesirable. Importers and exporters would not know from one day to the next where they stood. International investors and foreign depositors all would be left in the same uncertainty. And if the pound in proportion is worth less than the dollar or franc, the price in pounds of all imported commodities rises in proportion.

This is the situation today. As England is not self-supporting, it will inevitably mean a rise in the cost of living as soon as the present stocks of imported goods are exhausted. The precautions taken are these:

Each country passes a law saying its money must contain a given amount of gold. Thus £1 contains 123.274 grains of standard gold and $10 contains 232.2 grains of fine gold. Each country passes a law that its central bank must buy and sell gold in exchange for its notes at a price corresponding to the relation defined above. Thus the Bank of England is bound to buy gold at £3 17s. 9d. and sell it at £3 17s. 10½d. an ounce. Each central bank is bound to keep a proper gold reserve behind its notes so as to be sure of meeting all demands for gold. These precautions are known as gold standards.

There is the same amount of gold in £1000 as in $4866. As long as you can take pound notes to the Bank of England and buy gold with them, then take that gold to New York and sell it for dollar notes, you can get for your £1000 just $4866 in notes, less the cost of transport, insurance, etc., amounting to about $16.

The Bank of England today has been released from the obligation to sell gold at a fixed price. The precautions have broken down, and if you really want dollars you must pay whatever price the seller demands.

What will happen? The pound may fall to $4.50 or even $4, and correspondingly against the franc. If so, imported goods will cost more and the cost of living in England will rise. Unless and until British production cost and wages also rise, British exports will cost less to foreign buyers in their money, which will give British exporters an advantage in world markets.

All debts due to foreigners in their own money will not be affected. If the British debtor has to pay more pounds for foreign money, so much the worse for him. But all debts due foreigners in sterling, including foreign investments in sterling securities, will be affected. The foreigner will only be entitled to the same in sterling and if that equals less of his money, so much the worse for him.

Incidentally, when the franc depreciated just after the war, the British investor in the franc loans suffered. It is now the turn of the foreign holders of sterling securities and sterling bank balances. It is not a default in the strict sense of the word. If you lend money to a foreigner in his currency, you are presumed to have taken the risk with your eyes open.

Still it is a serious matter, as London, with New York, is one of the world's banks, and it is not impossible that sterling, in its fall, may carry other currencies with it. But the fall of the pound ought not to be serious. It is not due to an unbalanced budget or wholesale printing of fresh notes which was the real cause of the German mark's collapse. It is not even due to an unbalanced trade position, for until this year Britain has been living within its means, and has piled up huge reserves.

What is it due to? To a loss of confidence all over the world, to an extent that no one will trust his money abroad. About £200,000,000 in foreign money lately has been withdrawn from London, and it is this that has forced Britain to refuse any longer to pay in gold. In a word, Britain has been the victim of a heavy run, at a time when its assets were partially frozen up, with some money tied up in Germany and elsewhere.

For the moment Britain has had to suspend payment. But Britain is not bankrupt, and is busy putting its house in order. Once confidence returns and the people are ready to trust their money here again, Britain will get afloat again and be able to deliver gold on demand. The sooner that happens the better it will be for everyone.

Canadian Dollar Drop Is 'Nominal'

By the Associated Press

Toronto, Sept. 22

J. A. McLEOD, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, said yesterday the drop in the value of the Canadian dollar is purely nominal. There is no cause for alarm, he said, adding:

"The decline of the dollar is a repercussion of the disordered state of international finance. When people regain their poise within the next few days, everything will be all right."

Indians to Back Rupee

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The federal structures committee of the Indian Round Table Conference today promised its support for the rupee in this time of British financial crisis. Sir Akbar Hydari, member of the delegation of princes, told Sir Samuel Hoare that his plea to the members yesterday to stand by the rupee had not been made in vain. He promised that he and his confreres would coöperate "in tiding over the difficult times which might face us in India also."

Rome Exchange Drops

ROME, Sept. 21 (AP)—The financial situation in London caused a slight decline today on the Rome and Milan bourses. Because of uncertainty sterling was not quoted. Bank of Italy fell from 1458 to 1405. Other banks were unchanged. Fiat dropped from 170 to 156 and declines in other industrials were smaller.

LEAGUE COUNCIL SEEKS TO GUARD AGAINST OPEN WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

need not be pursued further in Geneva.

He asked for an adjournment of the discussion until he had received further information from his government. Dr. Sze, in reply, insisted that private negotiations were impossible for his government to contemplate while a large portion of its territory was occupied by foreign troops. He doubted that the anonymous Chinese official quoted by Mr. Yoshizawa was authorized to commit the Nanking Government.

After this interchange, which was prolonged by linguistic difficulties of the two spokesmen, Lord Cecil intervened to insist upon Council action. He first paid warm tribute to the loyalty of both governments to the League and its obligations, especially singling out Japan. He did not underestimate the seriousness of the situation but stressed declarations to avoid war both spokesmen made on behalf of their governments.

Cecil Demands Action

Meanwhile Lord Cecil demanded action by the Council. Precedents have, he declared, made the League's action a settled procedure. First, the Council should issue an earnest appeal to both sides to the dispute to do nothing likely to aggravate the situation. Second, where troops have entered territory of either party, their governments should be requested to withdraw.

He quoted the historic definition by M. Aristide Briand given at the critical Council session in 1925 that reprisals, or urgent action alleged to be in self-defense, is not legitimate.

This quotation was a sharp criticism of the Japanese claims that its action in Manchuria has been justified by attacks by Chinese soldiers.

Lord Cecil reminded Japan that its distinguished representative, Viscount Ishii had warmly approved condemnation reprisals in 1925. Then Lord Cecil made his important request that the United States be fully informed.

The council proceedings developed in a tense atmosphere. Dr. Sze and Mr. Yoshizawa spoke with amazing emotion considering their habitual reserve. The feeling in the council was electric and the famous Glass Room was crowded to overflowing. Dr. Sze and Mr. Yoshizawa sat on diagonally opposite sides of the horseshoe table backed by numerous advisers and experts.

It was generally felt that the League is at grips with one of the greatest of its opportunities to demonstrate its efficiency in a crisis. At the same time, the extreme complications of the situation in Manchuria rendered the task difficult, and lack of information is a grave handicap. Nevertheless, public opinion of the world has been today directed upon Japan and the League far from shrinking its duty has leaped into action with zeal and precision.

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PROGRESSIVES LONG APPROVED LONDON'S PLAN

Devaluation Policy Urged by Economists When Gold Was Adopted

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 22—The policy of sterling devaluation upon which the British Government has now embarked is one long approved by progressive opinion here.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank and a wartime Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. John Maynard Keynes, Cambridge economist, both warned the British Government in 1925, when the decision was taken to revert to the gold standard, that the path proposed would be a difficult one.

Since then the Labor Party has taken up the position that this step would have, at some time or other, to be reversed. The general council of the Trade Union Congress in 1930 supported this view in its annual report. Sir Thomas Allen and Mr. Ernest Bevin, Labor representatives upon the committee on finance and industry, under Mr. Hugh P. McMillan, said last June that measures ought to be taken to provide against the time when Britain might be compelled to go off the gold standard.

Conservatives generally had approved reversion to the gold standard despite the fall in prices associated with this measure. The Liberals had more closely diagnosed the situation. The report issued in 1928 by the committee under Sir Walter Layton, appointed by this party, is still regarded as a standard authority upon the question. "A return to the gold standard at pre-war parity," this report says, "has undoubtedly involved a strain, about the precise degree of which, opinion differs. In the opinion of some of us it has been a major cause of our immediate difficulties. Others of us consider its disadvantages have been outweighed by the advantages to trade resulting from restoration of stability in international exchanges, and by giving a general stimulus to European recovery."

Mr. Keynes, who was one of the members of this committee, has been consistent in not ruling out what he called "devaluation" as a possible remedy for the trade depression. Writing on Aug. 29, Mr. Keynes referred to this remedy as involving "a difficult balance of advantage and disadvantage." On Sept. 19 he wrote, "the only remedies now open to us are devaluation, drastic restriction of imports by direct methods, a severe cut of not less than 30 per cent, in my judgment, in wages and salaries, or a decisive change in the international position."

All along there have been two possible policies. That chosen by the British Government in 1925, and persisted on up to Sept. 19, has been one of deflation. The other, which is now to be embarked upon, is in a contrary direction, though of measured extent.

BRITAIN IS BACK TO MONETARY PLAN OF POST-WAR DAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

sterling on top of the hill up which it had been pushed after such strenuous labor. Clearly, in addition to the work of London as a world banker and broker, the onus of responsibility rested on British industry to continue as the world's workshop. By earning enough foreign money for services and goods rendered, these two sections of the community could keep the pound hoisted on its pinnacle.

Yet the step disabled industry from the start. Pounds having become more valuable by 10 per cent, this percentage was added to the debt burdens of industry. Ten per cent was also added to the real burden of the national debt. As bondpayer and taxpayer, therefore, British industrialists were hardly equipped to resume their former rôle.

The handicap soon manifested itself in foreign trade. Lord Melchett put the matter pithily when he said that between 1s. 9d. and 2s. automatically accrued to the price of every ton of coal exported from South Wales. Other sellers got the foreign business thus vacated.

When Currency Depreciates

Industry's troubles did not end with the automatic increase in its costs. If the foreigner could not buy British goods, neither could the Briton; at least, so long as foreign goods were available to him. And they were available in virtue of England's free trade policy. If British goods were dear in foreign money, foreign goods were cheap in British money, since foreign goods were being produced on the basis of a depreciating currency.

One has only to think of post-war Germany for a vivid example of the way in which a depreciating currency makes the goods expressed in it cheap on world markets. Knockdown prices seemed the rule at that time to anyone possessed of a gold currency. This advantage faced British buyers when they began to use the gold-backed pound. Free-trade Britain looked on while continental countries ousted British goods from home as well as foreign markets. Hence the beginning of the tariff agitation which will probably come to a head at the next general election.

Such successful competition did not stop when Europe returned to stabilized currencies, or currencies linked to gold. For the main trading nations refused to follow the British lead. They did not go back in their currency policy. Germany, France, Belgium, and Italy adopted a new gold unit. They revalued their currencies in terms of gold at more or less the existing levels of their paper currencies. To currency overvaluation in Great Britain other countries opposed currency undervaluation.

Thus the new gold mark in Germany was made the equivalent of 1,000,000,000 old pre-war marks. In France the new gold franc became the equal of five pre-war francs. Other countries which had been subsisting on paper currencies followed suit.

Making the People Pay

The upshot of these measures was plain. Unlike British industry, which was groaning under tax and debt burdens, German industry started with a clean sheet, free from debt. It had paid off its mortgages and debts with the marks in which they were fixed. But what marks! Almost worthless in terms of actual values!

The German Government also cleared itself of its debt to its bondholders in precisely the same facile fashion. France and the other nations were not so ruthless.

But even France repudiated four-fifths of its obligations to its bondholders. The owner of a 1000-franc bond suddenly found that statutorily it was worth only 200 francs. To the French peasant, with his savings in rentes, this was pretty ruthless. And industry profited with the state by the concurrent reduction of all its debts.

Such a policy was the reverse of a bondholders' policy. It served the debtor, or entrepreneur class. But who serves the state better—the entrepreneur or the debt collector? The question answers itself. In serving the debtor at this particular conjuncture of events the devaluation policy served the nations that followed it.

The word "repudiation" thus sounds harsher than it was. Viewed through Keynesian spectacles, it appears as moderation, common sense. The war had just as truly been paid for in money as in lives. The debts contracted for war-waging had left no constructive monuments which would produce wealth to take care of the service of the loans. The money had been shot out of the cannon's mouth. To validate these debts, to give them new life as gold obligations—this was to treat money as more sacred than life. All that French policy amounted to was an ex post facto declaration that the money to pay for the war had been conscripted as well as the soldiers. It "wrote off" the war. That was the only way to restore normality.

Big Boost to Trade

The devaluation policy more than reëstablished the debtor-creditor equilibrium. It tipped the scale decidedly in favor of the debtor. As a result, trade began to pick up almost miraculously. Industry in these so-called war-torn countries, in fact, thought that it might as well celebrate the occasion by ordering brand-new equipment, modern in every respect. It could afford the luxury after having its debt trimmed so nicely.

The cumulative effect on Great Britain, harnessed to an overvalued currency and competing with an undervalued currency, has been mainly responsible for a 20 per cent decline in the quantity of its exports since 1913.

The devaluation policy on the continent trod on Britain's financial, as well as its industrial, toes. British investors now find that the $250,000,000 which they lent to France during the war as private individuals has dwindled to $50,000,000. In its transactions as a government, Great Britain also lent France vast sums of money. In the post-war funding of this debt it obtained worse terms than the United States obtained in its war debt settlement with France.

In this discussion, however, the interesting comparison is with the internal debt of Great Britain. The interest that Britain collected from France is about a third of the rate it pays to its own bondholders!

It was after the signature of the French agreement that Mr. Philip Snowden, most orthodox of financiers, began to use the word "quixotic" in his description of Britain's debt policy abroad. Mr. A. G. Gardiner called it Britain's "mood of financial bravura." It can be appreciated only in its contribution to the difficulties under which Great Britain has labored in trying to regain equilibrium. Far from having collected as much from its debtors as was necessary to pay the United States, Great Britain is already nearly $1,000,000 "in the red," since it started to pay the United States a long time before it received any money from its debtors.

Board Rejects Turner Corn Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The plan of Gov. Dan W. Turner of Iowa for stabilizing corn prices was rejected yesterday by the Farm Board.

Emerging from a three-hour conference with the full board, Governor Turner said a substitute proposal was suggested which the board promised to submit later to himself and the other members of the Turner committee.

It was intimated the substitute involved utilizing some of the existing coöperatives and their elevators.

"The board's substitute," Governor Turner said, "is not as far-reaching as I had hoped for. What is offered, I fear, will not result in action soon enough to relieve the present situation. We told the board that this was a desperate situation which needed a desperate remedy."

Later Mr. James C. Stone, chairman, said the board would give the problems of the corn farmer further consideration.

The Turner plan contemplated organizing farmers in the corn belt states into state-wide organizations for the purpose of holding the 1931 crop from the market until the price reached at least 60 cents.

Lloyd George Pleads For Union in Struggle

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 21

MR. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, veteran Liberal leader, issued the following statement last night when told of the sudden turn in the British financial situation:

"If the nation remains steady and united we shall pull through all right. Our resources are quite adequate to meet the situation, but a factional fight among ourselves at this juncture would be unpatriotic lunacy.

"The mere threat of such a fight has precipitated this second, and graver, crisis. British common sense, if it is given a chance, will find a way out."

Confidence in London Regime Found in United States Capital

Resistance of Stock Market Noted as Encouraging and Washington Officials Reassure Public of Success of British Move

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Renewed confidence in eventual success of the British Government in meeting its financial difficulties prevailed here today. Particular attention centered on the sturdy resistance of the stock market to selling pressure in the face of British suspension of the gold standard. Outside estimates had placed the period of possible stock demoralization at a week, and even temporary recovery in the first day was as unexpected as it was heartening.

Practically all officials who discussed the matter informally here showed a disposition to reassure the public, and there was a strong undercurrent of feeling that Great Britain would not finally decide to stabilize the pound at a lower level when the existing emergency is past. The pound sunk to below $3.50 in foreign exchange during and after the war, it was pointed out, and afterward recovered. England in the past 17 years has been on the full gold standard only six years, officials of the Reserve System said. In that time huge transactions with the United States and foreign governments went on, and the average individual not directly interested in a financial house hardly knew the fact or the current dollar quotations for pound sterling.

Administration officials were extremely reticent as far as direct quotation, though they informally discussed the matter. Congressmen felt no such compunctions, and the views expressed were widely divergent, ranging from a conviction that England would recover shortly to a vigorous appeal for world bimetallism.

Known in Advance

One of the developments here was the information that at a conference between President Hoover, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, at the White House last Friday, the proposed British move was known and discussed. This information was tied in here with speculation as to whether the Administration and individual bank members of the Reserve System would not be soon called upon to give renewed assistance to England. The Reserve System as a body, it was learned authoritatively, will not intervene in the matter. Additional credits from the New York bank are, however, expected.

The belief existed in government financial circles that although Great Britain would weather its crisis there could be no final hope of world financial readjustment until a new basis of political and financial confidence had been restored. The whole subject of armaments, tariffs, reparations and the like, it was asserted, are tied up in the new economic unity of the world. One prominent civil service economist stated that the United States could never hope to collect further debt payments from Europe.

Private American loans to England are considered as sound as ever. These loans are payable in dollars and are protected by a "gold clause" assuring full payment, whatever fluctuations of the pound. It was pointed out, too, that the basic industries, factories, mines and constructive machinery of Great Britain are as productive today as during the full gold standard régime. For a period in 1926 before the gold standard was resumed, it was recalled, the pound was at its normal level, and the situation is likely to repeat itself.

Causes Listed

As to the financial cause of the crisis, it was pointed out that London has always prided itself on conducting a world banking and trading business on a minimum of gold. Faulty distribution of the world's gold, with $5,000,000,000 in the United States and $2,290,000,000 in France; sudden financial crises in Europe that caused hasty withdrawals of gold held in London against short-term securities, and finally a loss of confidence in the English financial structure due to the drain of the dole, naval troubles and other matters, were cited as the chief causes of the emergency, as the gold supply proved inadequate.

"Important but not calamitous" was the way one high Reserve Board official put it. Senator David A. Reed (R.), of Pennsylvania, took the view that England has seen more critical times in the past.

"The situation is not unprecedented," he said, "not nearly as bad as in 1920, nor as bad as after Waterloo. They'll pull out of it. It is a question of character, and the English have the character. It doesn't necessarily mean a permanent regulation of the pound. It sold at $3.20 not so long ago and came back. It is always good to have the anticipated trouble over with."

Senator Cordell Hull (D.), of Tennessee, said:

"It is probable that many countries on either a nominal or actual gold basis may be forced off that basis As a result, the world may experience a period of artificial inflation. This also means a dislocation of national exchanges. Naturally, there will be a good deal of liquidation following in its wake."

Debt Question Up

A widespread feeling existed that the question of British debt payments might eventually be reopened on the ground that settlements had been negotiated on each country's capacity to pay. Events in England, it was asserted, indicated that its capacity had been rated too high.

Representative Will R. Wood (R.), of Indiana, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, urged that the British situation be used to engineer the proposed five-year naval holiday now being considered at Geneva. At home, he urged reduction of federal salaries as an economy move, but opposed tax increases, saying taxes are already "high enough."

Revival of demands for rehabilitation of silver was heard from the senatorial group which has favored this step from the outset. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.) of Montana asserted that the world at large "has got to change from a gold standard and stabilize silver." He added, "The bankers of Great Britain were more instrumental in putting the world on a gold standard than any other country and it is highly significant that it is Great Britain which finds it necessary to back away from the gold standard. Today in this country, particularly among smaller banks in the West, we hear talk of the need of the double standard, or of a fluctuating value of money to meet the fluctuating value of commodities as suggested by Prof. Irving Fisher."

From the same State, Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.), likewise seized the opportunity of supporting the cause of silver. England should now, he insisted, consent to attend an international silver conference. He attributed the British crisis to refusal of such a step.

Italian Banks to Stop Sterling Transactions

By the Associated Press

Rome, Sept. 22

THE Bank of Italy, after its officials had conferred with the Ministry of Finance, today passed on what amounts to an order that all banks and brokers cease exchange speculation, refrain from sterling transactions and retain all the pounds they hold.

Italy, because of the rigid deflation when the lira was stabilized, decreased her foreign holdings and the Bank of Italy has scarcely $50,000,000 worth of sterling.

India on Gold Basis Held Futile Policy

RENO, Nev., Sept. 20 (AP)—Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, said yesterday suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain made it "appear obvious that the futile effort of the British Government of India to place that country on a gold bullion standard basis must be abandoned."

Speaking in his home state for the first time in several months he added that he believed that "it is now undoubtedly to the best interest of Great Britain and India to restore the price and the purchasing power of silver" and drop its former policy.

"In abandoning such a policy," he said, "India will, of course, abandon the practice of melting up silver rupee coins and disposing of the metal as bullion."

GOLD FOR NEW YORK

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 22 (AP)—The steamer Eastern Prince is on the way to New York with $5,000,000 in gold to apply on the $50,000,000 Argentine loan, due Oct. 1.

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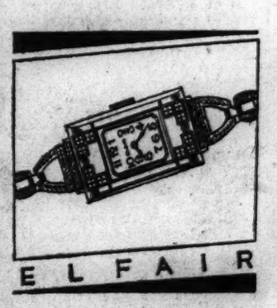

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MASSACHUSETTS DRY EDUCATION PLAN IS URGED

National Instruction Proposed in Dangers of Alcohol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 22—The "Massachusetts Plan" of temperance education has been adopted by the Anti-Saloon League of America for recommendation to branch leagues throughout the United States.

This plan was developed by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League a year ago and has been in successful operation in that State. Its aim is to "get back to fundamentals" by carrying the facts about alcohol directly to communities, churches, schools and individuals.

To acquaint temperance societies with the main features of the plan, the Anti-Saloon League has issued a bulletin here under auspices of its Department of Education, Publicity and Research.

This recognition by the national league is given as corroboration of the statement of Mr. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts branch, that "the future of the temperance reform hinges upon the revival of education through every available avenue in the truth about alcohol, namely, that it is a habit-forming narcotic drug, the enemy of the human being and of society at large."

The plan is put into operation by means of round table conferences on temperance education held in cities and towns throughout the State.

"It must be understood at the outset," the bulletin states, "that this plan recognizes the need of enlarging the horizon and extending the dimensions of the dry groups by interesting those who are neutral or indifferent and, if possible, even those who are hostile to the prohibition program because of lack of basic information about the thing prohibited—alcohol.

"Legislative methods of curbing or suppressing the liquor traffic are not brought under discussion in connection with the carrying out of the plan in its initial stages.

"As an initial step in every community where a conference is planned, the educational secretary of the Anti-Saloon League interviews acknowledged leaders. With their guidance she invites from 10 to 15 leaders to act as sponsors, representing business, education, social service, club and civic affairs. These sponsors are not necessarily known 'drys' but are persons interested in human welfare.

"The periods of the conferences have been worked out to suit the time-requirements of the community. There is a church period, school period, period for community cooperation, intermission and supper period, evening address and entertainment. The meetings last from 2 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., and are held in centrally located municipal auditoriums.

"Absolute freedom of discussion of the topic before the conference is assured those who take part, and at the close of every session there is a period for questions from the floor."

ITALY DEMANDS FORMAL PLEDGE OF ARMS TRUCE

(Continued from Page 1)

He defended the holiday from varied objections, insisting that it is not to stabilize the status quo and is purely transitory.

American participation in the work of the League of Nations Assembly became an actuality yesterday when Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, took a seat on the Disarmament Committee. Only once before, eight years ago, and then in infinitely less significant circumstances, has the Washington Government approached the League in annual legislature officially.

But so keen is American interest in the proposal for an armaments truce until next year's conference finishes its work that American diplomacy could not remain away from the committee in which the issue is to be decided.

The invitation to the United States and other non-League members was not assured until late Saturday. But early yesterday Mr. Wilson called at League headquarters bringing hearty acceptance of the invitation.

Strong Support Needed

Since the State Department and the Hoover Administration had little time in the interim to consider accepting the invitation, the conclusion appears inescapable that the momentous decision for America to come to Geneva was taken long in advance. Indeed, it is believed here in informed quarters that the entire episode was engineered from Washington.

The American Government now is taking an active part in League preparations for the conference. It needed American support to give the Grandi plan for a holiday any chance of success, and even now it is far from certain that American, Scandinavian, British, German, Italian, and scattered support will be sufficient to overcome the vigorous opposition of the French and their associates.

It is objected that many delegations have no instructions to commit their governments on so serious a policy, and the remaining few days of the Assembly offer little opportunity for discussion or decision.

French sources suggest that the matter be referred to a preliminary disarmament conference to meet in late October or November. The proposal appears to have considerable backing.

Delegations favoring the Grandi proposal are eager that this fruitful idea shall not be dissipated in a mere pious resolution devoid of results.

Therefore concrete suggestions for implementing the armaments holiday are necessary. It is believed they can come only from American or Italian sources.

But with the international atmosphere severely shocked by financial developments it is recognized that the moment is highly inauspicious for pushing through political agreements, however attractive or likely to ease the financial position. Therefore quotations on the Grandi plan on the League exchange today are not high.

Wilson to Participate In Consultative Rôle

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, will attend the conference of the third committeee (on disarmament) of the League of Nations Assembly, instructed to pledge sympathetic consideration of the United States to feasible proposals for an armament holiday.

Mr. Wilson, it was said, will attend the conference in a consultative capacity in the same rôle as the late Mr. Stephen G. Porter, Representative from Pennsylvania, who in 1923 sat in with the fifth committee of the League dealing with narcotics. Mr. Porter was designated by Mr. Charles E. Hughes, at that time Secretary of State, to present the American attitude on narcotic smuggling.

Mr. Stimson explained that Mr. Wilson would not act as a member of the League committee. He would discuss the question of a holiday on armaments, Mr. Stimson said, and this alone.

It was learned reliably from the State Department recently that it looks with the greatest sympathy on the general plan sponsored by Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, for a holiday on land, sea and air armaments, but is not yet certain that a practical plan can be worked out.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free Public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading; Old Armory Hall, Stoneham, 8.

Jewish Women's College Club: Meeting, Board of Directors, home of Dr. Clara Loitman, 44 Cummings Road, Brighton, 7:30.

National Metal Exposition, Commonwealth Pier, until 10, through Sept. 25.

Theaters

Lyric—"The Mikado," 8:15.
Shubert—"Meet My Sister," 8:15.
Colonial—"The Mikado," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Marriage Incorporated," German film.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, addresses by Mr. Robert E. Heun and Mr. Howard H. Feighner, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Society of Civil Engineers: Afternoon trip to Watertown Arsenal, 2:30.

National Metal Exposition, Commonwealth Pier, 12 to 10 p. m., through Sept. 25.

National Metal Congress: Convention meetings, Hotel Statler and Copley-Plaza Hotel, all day.

New England Photographers' Association Convention, Hotel Bradford, through Sept. 24.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon meeting, Industrial Heating Commission of New England, Parlor. Luncheon, Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers, Parlor.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Spanish Paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily, week days from 10 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. American water colors, including examples by John Marin, John Whorf, Charles Hopkinson, Marion Monks Chase, Maurice Prendergast, Preston Dickinson, Charles Burchfield and Edward Hopper. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newburr Street—Summer exhibit of paintings miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Color prints of "English Hunting Countries," by Lionel Edwards. Through month of September.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Drawings by Robert Austin. Through Oct. 5.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

BRAZIL EXCHANGE BASIS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Bank of Brazil has decided in view of the suspension of the gold standard in Great Britain that all future exchange transactions shall be made on a dollar basis of 16.1 milreis to 100 cents.

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RADIO LEADERS SEE TELEVISION IN NOVEL GUISE

Say It May Play Similar Rôle in Business to Its Predecessor

By VOLNEY D. HURD
Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—As radio acted as a leader in taking the country out of the depression of 1920-21, so are radio executives seeing television performing a similar rôle during the present period, their opinion definitely formed after studying the results of the first day of the Radio World's Fair at Madison Square Garden.

The public definitely wants television. Despite five years of waiting it is more eager, if possible, to see what it is hearing from a broadcasting studio. Today, when the first picture started to be shown, the usual blasé New York crowd swept through a pair of double doors with such force that the whole partition buckled and gave way. They did not know what they were to see but they knew it was workable television and that was enough.

The technical side of the art has now believed to have come sufficiently refined to make a bid for general public use. If this is proved in the next few months then television will start off on a march of progress which will, according to prominent engineers, finally result in pictures for the home as good as those now obtained with highly perfected home motion picture projectors.

Four companies are showing television apparatus. Others have adopted the name "And Television Company" after their original names although they have not yet started to build sight apparatus. But they see it coming and want their names identified with it.

See New Business Aid

These are the facts which executives say indicate the possibilities of practically a new industry arising at this time, one in touch with all the people, and one which, like radio, may play a leading part in getting the country out of the depression.

A six-foot-square television screen is suspended in the main auditorium and from the pick-up studio downstairs pictures are sent to it where those who run may read. This exhibit is by Mr. U. A. Sanabria, who also has a two-foot screen in operation downstairs which is used for the audience watching the actual stars as they appear before the television "camera."

The Shortwave & Television Corporation is showing screen television for the home with a one-foot square screen projection machine, as well as the regular peephole type at a much lower price for those who cannot afford the bigger machine.

The Jenkins Company is also showing a line of very effective television receivers. The Jenkins and Shortwave & Television sets are designed for the 60-line transmissions now being put on the air in New York, Washington and Boston by the National Broacasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Jenkins stations, and the Boston station of the Shortwave & Television Corporation. The Sanabria system uses 45 lines, and transmissions of this type are put on the air by the Chicago Daily News station and the Western Television Corporation's station.

Future of Television

Mr. David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, made the opening address at the Madison Square Garden last night.

"The synchronization of sight and sound on the screen, which revolutionized the motion-picture industry, revitalizing it as an agency of public entertainment and education, has led," Mr. Sarnoff said, "to the production of a great many pictures of unusual merit and high dramatic appeal.

"This development is now ready for its entrance into the home, and I feel that next year, if one is privileged to indulge in a bit of prophecy, the theater of the home will be established, and on the way to become an outstanding institution. Nor is the day distant when sight will be transmitted through the air to large numbers.

"We are on the threshold of television, and just as the shackles of silence were struck from the screen, so will the veil be lifted from our daily broadcast.

"In the midst of an era of great progress and accomplishment one might believe that all the worthwhile discoveries in the field of electrical communication and entertainment have been made and that little else remains but to utilize them. Fortunately, such is not the case.

"Radio is entering into a new season at a time when many seem to be about to abandon hope that a new season of business can be ushered in."

$2,000,000 BUILDING PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission has given authority to its architects to proceed at once with the preparation of plans for a $2,000,000 extension to its administration headquarters on University Avenue, Toronto.

FURNACE HEATS METAL WHITE, BUT STILL COOL

Man Holds Iron at 3500 Degrees Without Feeling Warmth

New tools and materials with which the metallurgist is approaching modern industrial problems were displayed at Commonwealth Pier yesterday at the opening of the National Metal Exposition.

A furnace which heats iron to nearly 3500 degrees Fahrenheit, but in which a man's hand would feel no warmth, wire screens so fine that they "hold water," and steel which becomes harder rather than softer as it is used, were shown as products of the laboratories which are now serving important industrial uses.

The furnace operates on what engineers call the induction theory. Electricity flows through a large wire coil, the direction of the current being rapidly reversed. The alteration of the current affects the molecules in such substances as iron, resulting in internally produced heat. Non-metallic substances are not affected and consequently not heated.

The wire screening which will hold water is so fine that it is said to be more delicate than the filmiest silk handkerchief. There also is wire, finer than a human hair—so fine that 128 miles of it weighs but one pound. The wire and screening are made from Alleghany metal, a rustless, stainless alloy, which is also shown in the form of airplane parts, mirrors, seamless tubes and sheets of the metal used on the Empire State Building, New York's newest skyscraper.

Veneered metal, comprising an open hearth steel background onto which has been welded a rustless steel, is also on exhibition. This metal will retain its bright look, without polishing, although subject to weather conditions.

Another attraction is a camera which magnifies steel 15,000 times. This camera is so sensitive that it is affected by an increase in the temperature of the operator's body, as well as by any movement. For this reason the pictures are taken in a sound-proof and heat-proof chamber, the operater remaining in a separate room.

A machine, called the flying shears, capable of cutting through a 9½-inch steel bar, is on display, as well as steel which grows harder the more it is used. It is utilized for steam shovel bucket teeth and for crushing stone. Interesting, however, is the fact that the steel wears quickly in sand and other soft materials.

The exposition, conducted in connection with the National Metal Congress being held at the Hotel Statler and the Copley-Plaza, will continue through Friday. It will be open every day from noon until 10 p. m. except Thursday, when it will close at 6 p. m.

League Offers Plan To Save 2100 Homes

Twenty-one hundred small homes will be saved to their owners if the offer of the Massachusetts Credit Union League to pay unpaid tax liens on mortgaged homes is accepted, Mayor Curley declared yesterday.

Under the plan proposed by the League, the unpaid tax liens would be assumed either as part of the original mortgage or as loans on which no more than 6 per cent would be charged, the mayor explained. Last week, the Mayor declared, 6500 pieces of property were advertised to be sold for unpaid tax liens. The banks assumed the obligations for 2500 of these and the Credit Union League now offers to save at least 2100.

The Credit Union officials believe the plan is a possible solution of the strained situation in which hundreds of families find themselves today. Demands for loans to carry them through a period of great need have never before been as great as they are today, the Union pointed out. Fortunately, the 300 Credit Unions throughout the State, it was learned, have sufficient reserves to help their 110,000 members.

Over 100 of the large industrial plants and retail stores of the State have credit unions for their employees, it was pointed out, which encourage employees to save a small amount each week during periods of employment to be used in periods of depression. These credit unions, which go to make up the Credit Union League, heartily indorse Mayor Curley's plan to add unpaid taxes to real estate mortgages in cases where home owners are unable, through unemployment or other untoward conditions, to keep up their tax payments.

LIGHT LINES AUTHORIZED

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 22 (AP)—The Public Service Commission yesterday granted the petition of the Hill Light & Power Company to extend its lines and service within a limited area in the town of Bristol. The franchise for electric utility rights in Bristol is now held by the New Hampshire Power Company, which has agreed to the extension of service by the Hill company.

Anyone Can Make Fudge This Way

With this new preparation — Chocolat Supreme — you can make delicious fudge and be sure of success. The choicest ingredients are proportioned exactly right in this special mixture. All you do is to add water or milk and boil a few minutes according to directions. ORDER BY MAIL—4 packages (enough for 4 lbs. of fudge) only $1.00, prepaid. Sent on approval, if desired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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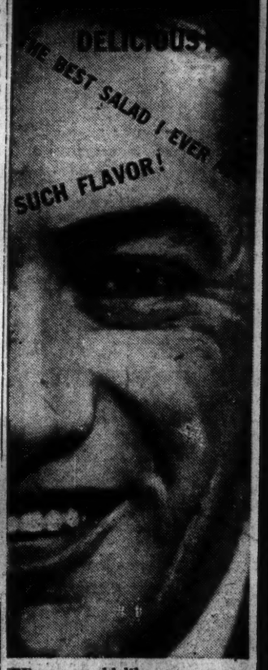
WOODMERE—Rich calf trims the exceedingly smart tip, foxing and stay. In black or Prado brown sueds. Custom leather heel.

VARDON—Genuine lizard trimming on black or Prado brown suede; new underlaid tip and quarter design.

Matrix Shoes

Wives
Does your husband think this about the salads that you serve?



If you would like to see your husband eating salads more frequently, try this delicious, *double whipped* Hellmann's Mayonnaise at once. Its appeal to men is really extraordinary.

The reason for its unique flavor? Carefully chosen ingredients, first of all. Breakfast eggs, special salad oils, thrice strained vinegar, an unusual blend of Far East Spices. All mixed to the exact proportions of its famous old French recipe.

And then *double whipping* . . . a special scientific blending process that mixes the ingredients to a harmony of perfection.

Try Hellmann's Mayonnaise on the next salad that you serve your husband. If either of you feels that it does not measure up to every promise we make, please take back the jar and get your money.

Get a pint or half-pint jar at your grocer's today. Hellmann's is the mayonnaise that always has been identified by the Blue Ribbon on the label.

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You can also buy the style leader of the world—the Reo-Royale—at a figure that does not begin to reflect its actual value.

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NAVY BAND TRIP ADDS TO FIELD OF RECREATION

Credit for Boston Series of Concerts Goes to Post of Legion

With characteristic understanding of the need for a special type of recreational force among the American people at this particular time, President Hoover has authorized the present extended tour of the United States Navy Band.

To the Crosscup-Pishon Post of Boston goes the credit for providing the community an opportunity to hear this world-famous organization, which furnished entertainment to the several thousand persons who flocked to Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon and evening.

The band gave three programs. The one at 3:30 was dedicated to the youthful members of the various school bands throughout the city. At 4:30 the program was complimentary to teachers and various school and city officials, and at 8:30 the band put on the most pretentious program, which was open to the public.

The United States Navy Band accompanied President Harding on his Alaskan trip; it accompanied President Coolidge to the summer White House at Swampscott; it plays at important White House functions and is the official band of the Secretary of the Navy.

It is composed of the musicians in the American Navy, and each man must be capable of serving as a soloist.

Lieut. Charles Benter, leader of the band, paid homage to one of New England's composers, Mr. Henry K. Hadley, by opening the evening program with a portion of his "Bohemia."

Theaters

"The Mikado"

Colonial Theater—Milton Aborn presents the Civic Light Opera Company in "The Mikado," book by W. S. Gilbert, music by Arthur Sullivan. Week of Sept. 21, 1931. The cast:

The Mikado of Japan	William Danforth
Nanki-Poo	Howard Marsh
Ko-Ko	Frank Moulan
Pooh-Bah	Herbert Waterous
Pish-Tush	Allen Waterous
Yum-Yum	Hizi Koyke
Pitti-Sing	Ethel Clark
Peep-Bo	Eleanor Gilmore
Katisha	Vera Ross

The season's second production of "The Mikado" reached the Colonial last night under auspicious circumstances. The house was full and the audience seemed to be a unit in expressing its delight with the performance. There was reason for its approval. The production is sumptuous, with charming scenery, and costumes full of color and contrast. The orchestra conveys with accuracy and appropriate nuance the subtleties of Sullivan's superb score. The chorus is thoroughly trained and gives a finished performance. The principals are all competent singers and accomplished comedians. The entire production "clicks" beautifully.

If, then, the leading players do not quite leave the impression of having been imported direct from the Savoy, surely one should not too much repine. Of them all, Mr. Danforth is the most authentic inheritor of the tradition. This veteran's Mikado has that delicately satirical air and that precision of diction which alone can produce the true flavor. The Ko-Ko of Mr. Moulan is replete with comic touches which, if not precisely in the great line, tickled unfailingly the fancy of the large audience. There is in his work a certainty of execution which compensates in large degree for any lack of the Gilbertian manner. Mr. Herbert Waterous's Lord High Everything Else was splendidly sonorous and Mr. Allen Waterous's Pish-Tush appropriately dignified. Mr. Marsh brings a pleasing and well-trained voice to the part of Nanki-Poo.

On the distaff side, first honors must go to Miss Vera Ross, whose rich contralto voice and well-developed acting technique made her Katisha outstanding. Miss Hizi Koyke, who has sung in "grand" opera, was an attractive—and presumably authentically Japanese—Yum-Yum, and Miss Clark and Miss Gilmore well companioned her.

L. A. S.

Stage and Music Notes

Boston stagedom this week offers two productions of "The Mikado," one at the Lyric and one at the Colonial. This reminds old-timers and theatrical historians of the time when Gilbert and Sullivan journeyed to New York to produce their operettas in competition with American managers who, taking advantage of the then imperfect international copyright laws, had pirated their works. Next week at the Lyric the Shuberts will proffer "Pinafore," while Milton Aborn will submit at the Colonial the same piece (with Fay Templeton as Little Buttercup) coupled with "Trial by Jury."

Continuing plays include "Meet My Sister," musical comedy, at the Shubert.

Several important theatrical events are scheduled for Oct. 5. On that date the Stratford-upon-Avon Players will begin at the Tremont a two-weeks season of Shakespeare's plays, and the Professional Players will open their season at the Plymouth with Pirandello's mystifying play of human personality, "As You Desire Me." The repertory of the Stratford Players' first week includes "The Merry Wives" on Monday; "Lear" on Tuesday; "A Winter's Tale" Wednesday afternoon; the "Shrew" Wednesday evening; "Measure for Measure" on Thursday; "As You Like It" on Friday; "King Henry IV" (Part 1) Saturday afternoon, and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Saturday evening.

Also on Oct. 5, "Five Star Final," melodrama of tabloid journalism, will begin an engagement at the Wilbur.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will begin its season in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 9. The Monday evening series of concerts will start Nov. 9, and the Tuesday afternoon series, Nov. 24.

The Sunday afternoon recital series in Symphony Hall will open Oct. 11 with Fritz Kreisler as the artist.

Branson de Cou will begin a series of travel lectures on the evening of Oct. 11 in Symphony Hall. The first subject will be "Motoring Through England and Scotland." On the two succeeding weeks he will lecture on Germany and Italy, respectively.

Mr. A. H. Handley announces that he will present the New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, with Arturo Toscanini conducting, in the Boston Opera House, next April, for one concert.

Maxim Karolik, Russian tenor, will sing in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 18.

Mr. Aaron Richmond announces that Mary Wigman, making her second American tour, will appear at Symphony Hall on Dec. 3. Mr. Richmond also will present Paderewski, John Charles Thomas and the Boston Sinfonietta, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

The People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor, will open its twelfth season in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 18. A series of 10 concerts is planned.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (300kc-508m)

4:51 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
5:30 Larry Riley, pianist.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Edisonians. Will Dodge, director.
6:00 "Captain Bailey's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys: sketch.
7:00 Tom Hoag, xylophonist.
7:15 "The Mixers," male quartet.
7:30 Concert orchestra.
7:45 Chocolateers: organ and piano.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar, orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Dairy Virtuosos: concert orchestra; Jubilee Singers.
9:00 NBC, "Thrillers" sketch: "The Plot in Pear Tree Road."
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Pacific Vagabonds.
5:15 Scores; Safety Crusaders.
5:30 "Voice of the Organ."
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; sports review; temperature.
6:02 Wallie Brown and Carron Sisters.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Alden Edkins, basso; Orrin White, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Armstrong Quakers; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 Home Circle.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; Robert Ringling, baritone; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Turning Points in History": "Garibaldi and the March of the Thousand."
10:00 New England Program: Soloists; quartet; Joe Rines's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, "Waves of Melody": Tom Brown, vocalist; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 Bradford Orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 The Outdoor Club.
5:45 The Dream Girl and her Melodists.
6:00 "Irish Cameos" with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Edna Wallace Hopper, talk.
6:30 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Tony Parenti's Singing Saxophones.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Edward Jardon, tenor.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor, Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Fryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 "Famous Artists of the Air."
8:45 CBS, Walter Winchell, columnist; Cab Calloway, jazz master.
9:00 CBS, Minute dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Bristoleers: Polly Waters, soprano; Clyde Dengler, tenor; mixed octet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Round Towners Quartet; Irene Beasley, contralto.
10:30 CBS, Nit Wits.
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Eastport Musical Program.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 George Gallagher, tenor.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:00 Musical program.
7:15 "Etchings in Music."
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:00 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Adventures in Words," Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor," Irving Kaufman.
5:45 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
6:00 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news.
6:45 CBS, "Bird and Vash," comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Talk series.
8:30 CBS, Dictators, Freddie Rich, director.
8:45 "China's Picked Tales," Dr. Tehyi Hsieh.
9:00 Mikkie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, Street Singer: voice and accordion.
11:15 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Frank Winegar's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:26 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Braves, from Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter, benefit unemployed of City of Boston.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

ATLANTIC RADIO BUSY WITH FINANCE TALKS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—A great increase in transatlantic radiotelephone service, due to the financial situation in England, caused the Federal Radio Commission yesterday to permit the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to use several additional frequencies.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company said it could not otherwise accommodate its clients. The commission authorized the company to use for 10 days in transatlantic service the frequencies now used in its South American service.

CHURCH RADIOCASTS BY WBZ START OCT. 4

Beginning Sunday, Oct. 4, and continuing on the first Sunday of each month thereafter, the morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast over stations WBZ and WBZA, it is announced by The Christian Science Board of Directors. The summer arrangement for a radiocast each Sunday terminates this month.

LEGION PARADE REACHES PEAK OF PAGEANTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

anything other than to serve our country as we did in war."

Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, signal corps, said: "I support the President 100 per cent. We are in the midst of a crisis and must accept the guidance of our Chief Executive."

Gov. Harry H. Woodring, Kansas: "It is imperative that we back President Hoover in his efforts to economize."

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of Porto Rico: "The Legion should be the first to support the President. It is accustomed to give freely, as it did in the World War."

Mr. Smith Dunneck, Maine commander: "Our delegation is with Mr. Hoover. We decided that before we left home."

Mr. Earl E. Ewing, Colorado adjutant: "The President expressed our sentiments. We are with him to the finish."

Mr. James F. Frisk, California adjutant: "Didn't you see us waving California's flag while the President was speaking. We are with him."

Opposition in Congress

If further proof of the profound impression made by Mr. Hoover were needed there seems to be plenty of it here merely for the asking. While Mr. Hoover won the day and accomplished the task of setting before the Legion as well as the country at large an unvarnished picture of governmental finances, there remains some conjecture as to how far the instructed delegations will carry the bonus question on the floor of the convention. Undoubtedly it will come up strong, but that it will be met by stronger opposition is the sentiment growing among leaders.

If full reaction to the appeal to the Legion for patriotic enlistment to "prevent any additional burden upon your Government from any quarter whatsoever" has not been reached here, it will be when Congress meets, according to high ranking officials as well as governors and other leaders who came to swell the ranks of the convention delegates.

Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson Administration, was one of the speakers on the same program as the President. His talk was a plea for patriotism and leadership in reconstruction and in peace, laying particular stress for the need of moral and spiritual values.

Appeal From Boston Rector

An appeal to the Legion not to use its influence to force bonus demands was made last night in Masonic Temple by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving of Trinity Church, Boston. His talk went out over a nation-wide hookup. He said in part:

"During the last year the nation has been alarmed lest the American Legion use its power as private privilege to get something from the Government. Until the future is clear, the Legion is on trial. The fact is that unscrupulous politicians have misrepresented the Legion's real wishes. The country seeks from you this week some clear demonstration that you will not accept the fruit of the politicians, and that you will refuse to acquiesce in their notion of using the Government for private ends."

Preparing the way for discussions on the floor of the convention tomorrow the cloture rule was banned in committee last night, leaving things wide open for unlimited debate on the highly controversial national questions scheduled.

There are 13 state departments pledged to full cash payments of the bonus. This group can muster about 425 votes, leaders say. The opposition, as announced in state conventions, has but 175 votes. All the other departments, totaling about 700 votes, are uninstructed or at least they were before information about economies and until the big parade got under way.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably showers and somewhat warmer tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler; moderate southwest winds, becoming northwest Wednesday.

Maine: Showers and warmer tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler in the interior.

New Hampshire: Local thundershowers this afternoon or tonight; warmer tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Vermont: Local thundershowers this afternoon or tonight; cooler in the extreme northwest portion tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Massachusetts: Local thundershowers late this afternoon or tonight; somewhat warmer tonight; Wednesday generally fair and cooler.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest and west winds and mostly overcast weather, with local showers tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Sept.22	Max. Sept.21		8 a.m. Sept.22	Max. Sept.21
Atlantic City	76	86	Nantucket	64	66
Bismarck	46	58	New Orleans	80	92
Boston	67	62	New York	68	78
Buffalo	78	80	Norfolk, Va.	76	94
Calgary	34		North Platte	44	80
Charleston	80	86	Philadelphia	72	92
Chicago	68	90	Phoenix, Ariz.	64	94
Cincinnati	80	94	Pittsburgh	78	90
Denver	44	72	Portland, Me.	60	60
Eastport, Me.	52	60	Raleigh	76	94
Hatteras	82	86	St. Louis	72	92
Helena, Mont.	38	46	St. Paul	58	68
Huron, S. D.	46	76	Salt Lake City	46	56
Jacksonville	78	90	San Francisco	56	82
Kansas City	68	72	Santa Fe, N.M.	46	64
Key West	82	88	Seattle	50	64
Los Angeles	64	90	Tampa	78	92
Memphis	78	92	Washington	78	96
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Wichita, Kan.	68	78
Montreal	60	60	Williston	40	58

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 9:26 p. m., Wednesday 10:04 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:13 p. m.

GREECE LIKES CANADA'S WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Greece is Canada's second best customer for wheat, according to Mr. Henri Turcot, Canadian Government trade commissioner to Greece, who is visiting western Canada to learn business conditions. Importations of wheat from Canada are continually increasing in Greece, Mr. Turcot said.

OIL PRODUCERS SEEK PRORATION OF WORLD STOCK

Delegates Visit Secretary of Commerce With Plea for Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — Oil producers from Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma called on Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, yesterday to ask assistance in getting oil importers to coöperate in the world proration plan developed at Oklahoma City last month.

The delegation, headed by Mr. Thurman P. Hill, member of the Kansas Public Service Commission, was told by Mr. Lamont that he would take its request under advisement, but that before he proceeded with it, it would be necessary to inquire into its legal aspects. Mr. Hill, at the conclusion of the conference stated that representatives of the Shell, Gulf and Standard of Indiana oil companies have already assured his committee of coöperation in limiting imports, although they stated that it would be illegal for them to enter into any agreement to that effect.

The proration plan, developed in Oklahoma City on Sept. 11, has been approved by the Governors Ross D. Sterling of Texas, William H. Murray of Oklahoma and Harry H. Woodring of Kansas and by the regulatory commissions of the states, the delegation told the Secretary of Commerce.

The maximum production set for Texas under the scheme amounts to 902,000 barrels per day for the rest of 1931; for Oklahoma, 346,000 barrels and for Kansas 110,000 barrels. The maximum proposed for the United States for the remainder of the year is 2,379,000 barrels a day and for the world 3,920,373 barrels. After this year the output would be allowed to increase gradually until 1934, according to the scale prepared.

The rations set for Russia, Mr. Hill said he believes are a little out of proportion to those of the rest of the world. For 1931, Russia would be allowed 474,890 barrels a day; for 1932 572,132 barrels, for 1933 673,395 barrels, and for 1934 773,088 barrels. Mr. Hill said, in his opinion, the increase allowed Russia is too great.

Asked if his committee intends to ask other nations to enter into the proration agreement, Mr. Hill replied, "We must clean our own plate first."

The committee, calling on Mr. Lamont yesterday, consisted of the following, in addition to Mr. Hill: Mr. C. V. Terrell, member of the Texas Railroad Commission; Mr. Wirt Franklin, Independent Petroleum Association of Oklahoma; Mr. Paul W. Walker, chairman of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, and Mr. William M. Davis, Midcontinent Oil & Gas Association of Oklahoma. Capt. John F. Lucey of the Lucey Petroleum Company of Texas was present as a representative of the Governor of Texas.

Government representatives at the conference were: Mr. Frederick M. Feiker, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Dr. John W. Frey of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Mr. Scott Turner, director of the Bureau of Mines, and Edward Swanson of the Bureau of Mines, and Mr. Northcutt Ely, executive assistant to the Secretary of Interior.

Rescued Aviators On Way to New York

S. S. STAVANGERFJORD, by Radio to the Associated Press, Sept. 22 (AP)—Mr. Willy Rody, Mr. Christian Johanssen and Mr. Fernando Costa Viega, tranatlantic airmen who were picked up off the Newfoundland coast by the Belmoira, were taken aboard this vessel today and will arrive in New York Friday afternoon.

The transfer from the Belmoira was made at 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, in latitude 48.05 north, longitude 49.28.

The trio flew out of Portugal a week ago Sunday morning and had not been seen since the afternoon of Sept. 14, until they were rescued from the ocean yesterday by the crew of the Belmoira, about 80 miles off Cape Pine.

TEXAS SALARY CUTS URGED

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 22 (AP)—Governor Ross S. Sterling has asked the legislature to cut ten per cent from the salaries of all state employees receiving more than $134 per month.

The reduction suggested yesterday, would include department employees, judges and professors in state institutions.

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Finast Flour	$1.09
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Gold Medal or Pillsbury's 77c LGE 24½ LB BAGS
SWEET MIXED PICKLES
Firm, crisp pickles—a perfectly balanced assortment
QT JAR 33c
Del Monte Peaches 3 Lge Cans 49c
Chivers' Marmalade Lb Jar 25c
Quaker Crackels 2 Pkgs 23c
Touraine Peppermint Patties Lb Tin 27c
BROOKSIDE MILK
4% Butter fat—24 hours fresher
Notice its sweet fresh country flavor
QT 11c
RINSO
Makes sudsier suds
2 SM PKGS 15c
LGE PKG 18c
N. B. C. PACKAGE CRACKERS
YOUR CHOICE
Royal Lunch Grahams
Crown Pilots Premium Sodas
LB PKG 18c
N. B. C. Snowball Cookies
Lb 19c
Ginger Ale
Radio Pale Dry
2 28 oz Bots 25c
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SOVIET CARTELS KEEP PART OF INDIVIDUALISM

Peasants Dwell in Own Homes—Communes Are Different

COLLECTIVE FARM SERIES
Fourth of seven articles

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ODESSA—This is the second year when the collective farm has played a big rôle in reaping the Russian harvest. Quantitatively the progress which has been achieved during the last year in this field is very substantial. In the summer of 1930 the percentage of collectivization of peasant homesteads was between 20 and 25. Now it is between 55 and 60.

The steppe region of Southern Ukraina, of which Odessa is the main port, is regarded as completely collectivized, since 85 per cent of the peasant families and 94 per cent of the arable land is included in collective farms; and similar percentages are reported from the basic grain-producing regions of southern and southeastern Russia.

My recent trip through a number of collectivized villages in the neighborhood of the Ahevchenko Machine-Tractor Station, in the Odessa region, leaves the impression that qualitatively also the collective farm has made some progress.

The peasants had become more used to working in groups under the direction of "brigadiers," or foremen, instead of farming their own holdings. The handling of tractors and large machines, while it still left much to be desired, seemed surer and more careful than was the case a year ago.

Gain in Efficiency

There was less of the lax and indifferent work that was apt to develop because the peasants were uncertain about the future of the new farms and half expected an ultimate return to the individualist system.

The firmer and more definite establishment of piecework meth ls of payment and differential wage scales in the collective farms has contributed to improve labor discipline and efficiency.

At the same time the normal incentive to working efficiency in the collective farms are still weak. There is a great shortage of manufactured goods in the villages and complaints of the lack of sugar and soap are loud and apparently well founded. So the peasant in the collective farm, after he has received the pay to which he is entitled after the farm has paid debts, taxes and current running expenses, can never be confident that his money will buy what he wants in the quantities which he may desire.

Communes and Artels

During my trip I was impressed by the difference between the communes and the artels. The latter, which are much the most common form of the collective farm (at a rough estimate there were 20 artels to 1 commune in the district which I visited) leave the peasant a certain amount of individual property in the shape of house, garden, a cow, pigs, chickens, etc. In the commune, on the other hand, the members live together, each family having a room or part of a room; the table is common; and all the farm animals are held in common.

From the beginning of the drive for mass collectivization the majority of the peasants distinctly preferred the artel to the commune; and a crisis in the movement was averted in the spring of 1930 when Mr. Joseph Stalin laid down the pronouncement from Moscow that the artel was the basic form of the collective farm, and that peasants should under no conditions be forced into communes unless they really desired to go over to this system.

Yet, curious as it may seem, the mood in the communes which I visited seemed much more optimistic and less critical than that of the artels. There seemed to be several reasons for this. The commune, at least in many of its features, is the ultimate agricultural ideal of the Soviet authorities. Therefore the communes seemed to receive a preferentially large share of the scanty stock of manufactured goods.

Then, while the artels usually make the impression of having been organized from above, when the peasants become convinced that Soviet policy made individual farming economically impossible, the communes usually recruit their members from people who really desired to try a new form of farming.

The members of communes are usually either formerly very poor peasants, to whom the individual farming system never brought anything but poverty and hardship, or former Red Army soldiers who absorbed a certain amount of Communist political philosophy. Communist political training is much more active and effective in the commune than in the artel; and it is noteworthy that, while many peasants in the artels still go to church, the members of communes are usually competely alienated from religion.

Quite possibly the ultimate form of the collective farm will be a cross between the artel and the commune. Some features of the commune, such as the socialization of cows, pigs, and chickens, will most probably be pushed forward as fast as the building of large barns, silos, piggeries, etc., make this practicable. On the other hand the early tendency of the communes to share produce and income equally among their numbers is now frowned on; and it will certainly be many years before the present peasant houses could be replaced by large communal dwellings.

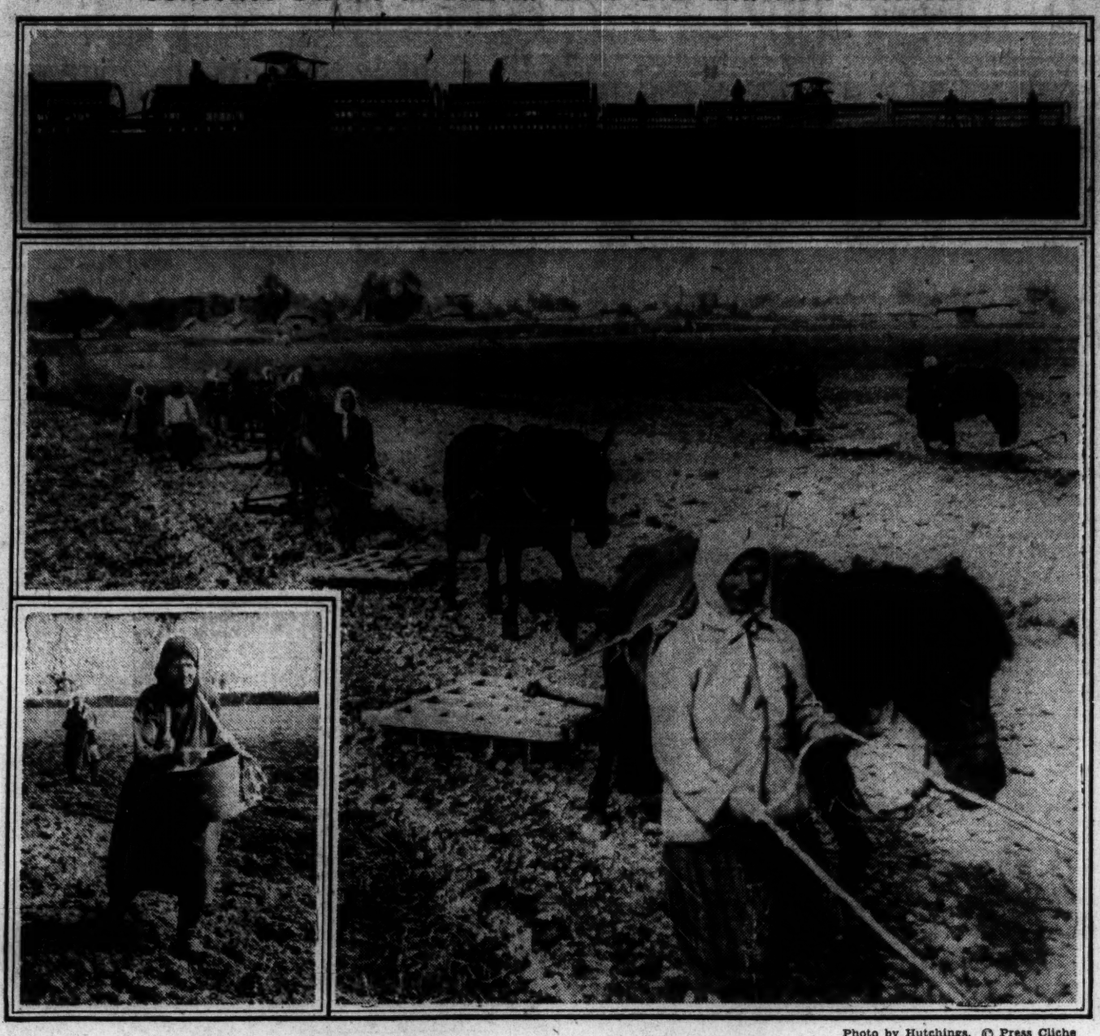
Greater State Control

The collective farm places the peasant much more under state control than he was when he possessed his own holding. Through a variety of organizations of state or semi-state character, the village Soviet, the regional collective farm union, etc., he is told what he should plant and how much he must sell at fixed prices. For his means of production he is increasingly dependent on the machine-tractor station.

At the present time the Five-Year Plan demands sacrifices and deprivations from all classes; and the peasant's share in these sacrifices is not the least.

The vital question which will determine the attitude of the mass of the peasantry toward the collective farms during the next few years is whether the state will find it necessary to extract very rigorously the peasants' surplus produce, giving them comparatively little in the way of manufactured goods in return, or whether circumstances will make possible a raising of the standard of living in the collective farms through two means: leaving more produce to the peasants to consume and supplying them more abundantly with city goods.

Collective Farms in Russia Link Old and New Methods



MECHANICAL REGIME AUGMENTED BY INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS

Photo by Hutchings. © Press Cliche

Upper—Sowing Machines Covering Wide Stretch of Field. Center—Breaking Up the Ground With Harrows After Plowing. Somewhat Primitive Ways Still Have to Be Used, but, Even So, Things Are Much Easier. Lower Left—Hand Sowing, a Picture Less and Less Frequently Observed.

JAPAN SPREADS MILITARY GRIP ON MANCHURIA

(Continued from Page 1)

which informed the Cabinet, which was forced to accept the fait accompli. General Kanaya, chief of the general staff, then notified the Emperor, explaining that the Korean commander had acted on the basis of military necessity.

The second action was that of General Honjo, commanding the forces in Manchuria, in dispatching troops toward Kirin, which the Japanese press believes will be occupied today together with the Chinese-operated Changchun Kirin Railway. The occupation of Kirin, strategically the most important city in Manchuria, probably will be preliminary to occupying the remainder of the Chinese railway from Changchun as far as Tunhua and the uncompleted section of the railway to the Korean border, thus giving the Japanese control of the Chinese approaches to the Chientao district.

South Manchurian Railway headquarters in Darien today dispatched 130 officials to Changchun to take over the operation of the railway. It is understood at headquarters that the second division is leaving Changchun for Kirin today. The first troop train has left Changchun. The Cabinet was in session seven hours, the War Minister consistently advocating reinforcements in Manchuria, with Junnosuke Inouye, Finance Minister, Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister, and Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Premier, opposing. Baron Wakatsuki visiting the Emperor today, it is believed, must either accept the army's domination or resign. The former course is believed likely as the Cabinet is obviously afraid of a showdown.

Japanese Seeking Rail Alliance With Soviet Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Uniting against the growing competition of Chinese-owned railways in Manchuria, Japanese and Soviet Russian railway interests have arranged a series of conferences this autumn to liquidate their rate war and lay foundations for a policy of broad coöperation between the South Manchuria and Chinese Eastern systems. The conferences are regarded as evidence that Chinese railways have cut into the profits of these railways more deeply than was believed possible.

Theoretically, the Chinese Eastern is operated jointly by Chinese and Russians on an equal basis. Actually, since the Sino-Soviet dispute of 1929, the Russians are in complete control. Since 1929, the Chinese have been building railways parallel to the Chinese Eastern in North Manchuria which are diverting much traffic from that line.

The "railway war" in Manchuria is becoming more intense, and Japan apparently intends to settle all disputes with the Soviets before attempting to persuade or compel the Chinese to observe the letter of agreements which forbid construction or operation of railways parallel to the South Manchuria Line, half of which is owned by the Japanese Government and the other half by Japanese individuals.

The rate war between the South Manchuria and the Chinese Eastern has been continuous since 1924, when the Soviets concluded an agreement with China for joint operation of the line. The Soviets for a time hoped to build up the port of Vladivostok, and encouraged shippers to use that port instead of Dairen, the Japanese port, by giving preferential rates to eastern traffic. South Manchuria officials have complained for years that these rates were unprofitable, and that the Chinese Eastern is being use for Soviet political purposes.

It is believed likely that all Soviet-Japanese railway disputes will be settled at the autumn conferences. A virtual agreement is understood to have been reached in advance, by which general reduction of rates over both lines on grain and soy beans will be made to divert traffic from Chinese lines. The latter have offered such rates that goods normally moving over the Soviet and Japanese lines are profitably carted for considerable distances to Chinese lines.

Japanese railway officials are showing impatience with alleged violations of agreements by the Chinese. Official protests are referred to Nanking by Manchurian authorities, and the Japanese say Nanking evades any replies. The time has come, they have informed their Government, when violations must no longer be tolerated, and when the Chinese must be compelled to clarify their position.

A large section of the Japanese population of Manchuria insists that force will be necessary to persuade the Chinese that Japan means business, and this view is held by the military party in Japan, which has been growing more insistent in recent months.

Soviet Organ Declares Kellogg Pact Violated By Japan in Manchuria

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (AP)—The League of Nations, the Kellogg Peace Pact and the Washington Government were assailed by Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, yesterday, in connection with the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

The paper branded the incident as an act of aggression on the part of Japan and a "not unexpected move of Japanese Imperialism trying to strengthen its economic and political hegemony."

It assailed the League as an instrument of oppression and aggression in the hands of Imperialists and it predicted that since interests of the United States, Japan, England and France are involved in Manchuria the incident is likely to bring forth "the whole problem of conflict between imperialistic governments over the Chinese problem."

At the same time it is learned Japanese Ambassador Hirota had a lengthy conversation Saturday with Mr. Leo Karakhan, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

The military newspaper Red Star said in connection with the affair that "circumstances provide favorable ground for anti-Soviet provocations," and added: 'The incident is of extraordinarily serious proportions with great international significance because it is sure to make more acute the fight between imperialistic nations over the Chinese market."

"Japan is signatory to the Kellogg Pact," Pravda said. "China also signed, but the pact did not stop Japan from taking military action against China. In Washington the Secretary of State declares the incident gives no foundation to say the Kellogg Pact has been violated. The authors of that well-known pact trifle with their work.

"The action of Japanese Imperialism is not unexpected. . . . It is trying to obtain new concessions for building and it is trying to put an end to railway and port construction by Chinese capitalists because they threaten the monopoly rights of the South Manchurian Railway."

China Asks League to Put Japan Out of Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22—As the Japanese prepared to continue their military operations in northern Manchuria, where the Kirin troops are resisting the occupation movement, the Nanking Government has instructed Dr. Alfred Sze, China's Geneva delegate, to lay the Japanese attack before the Council of the League of Nations in a statement pointing out what they say was an unprovoked and unwarranted attack unparalleled in the relations between friendly states since the establishment of the League.

The statement adds that the Chinese Government made immediate representations to Japan but not yet is there any indication that the Japanese troops will withdraw. The League is asked to take appropriate action immediately and effectively with a view to the withdrawal of Japanese troops and the preservation of peace in the Far East.

The statement ends with the assurance that China is fully prepared to abide by the League's decision.

President Chiang Kai-shek of the Nationalist Government returned to Nanking today and government leaders met and discussed the situation, which is arousing increased indignation and is thought likely to lead to serious disturbances, despite the official counsel to maintain calmness.

Rarely hitherto has such an intense feeling been demonstrated in mass meetings held at Nanking to protest against Japan's action which is considered an unwarranted and unprecedented act of aggression. Wearing mourning bands in observance of "national humiliation day," Wednesday, will be among the demonstrative measures. Seventy newspapers and news agencies in Nanking today dispatched telegrams of protests to Geneva, and on every hand opinion is being crystallized into an organized protest.

Some Shanghai newspapers appeared today in large red characters indicative of the feeling of resentment and urging the people to show a united front against the Japanese action. Radicals are attempting to inflame public feelings by declaring that the invasion will extend to other parts of China. The China Committee of China Institutes in America issued an appeal to the Government and the people of the United States to exercise influence in the cause of international peace, declaring that Japan's action is in violation of the Kellogg pact and a challenge to the courage and honesty of the nations who signed it.

Washington Is Disturbed Over Japan's Aggression

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—The Sino-Japanese situation in Manchuria appears daily more serious than the original view of it taken Saturday, it was learned at the State Department yesterday.

Contrary to early reports, more than one strategic point has been seized by Japanese troops and the areas covered are larger than at first supposed, although, it is stated, information is still confused. Possibility that the United States may invoke international action on the basis of the nine-power treaty of Feb. 6, 1922, was seen in high official circles here.

Other news of the situation, however, was regarded more favorably in the State Department. The department has been advised that the Japanese Cabinet has acted to stop further aggressive steps, and the view is taken that the Shidehara Government will do its utmost to calm the situation.

The United States is a signatory of the nine-power consultative treaty, along with China, Japan, Great Britain and other powers interested in the Far East. Signatories in Article 1 pledge themselves to support the sovereignty and integrity of China. Under Article 7, one of the signatories may call the situation to the attention of others for "full and frank discussion" when it deems a situation has arisen demanding action.

Chinese Cable Appeal

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22 (By U. P.)—Fourteen prominent Chinese citizens yesterday signed a communication addressed to the United States Government and the American people calling attention to Japan's "flagrant violation of the Kellogg Peace Pact" in the capture of Mukden and surrounding Chinese territory.

The communication was cabled to the United States through the Kuo Min agency and was to be delivered to Mr. Henry Stimson, Secretary of State, to prominent citizens of the United States, and to American newspapers.

W. C. T. U. PLANS 25 REGIONAL DRY MEETINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

put out by opponents of prohibition favoring "state rights" are not aware, she said, that the scheme is one which has already proved a failure in the United States. As a young temperance worker in California, she felt the inadequacy of local option which placed dry counties at the mercy of their wet neighbors. Later she saw states attempt to make themselves dry while others remained wet, experiences she said, which pointed out the necessity of federal regulation.

Even now, she declared, advocates of state control of liquor are not willing to back their plan to the extent of permitting dry states to use all the power they possess to enforce prohibition.

By bringing facts like these before the delegates from the 10,000 Women's Christian Temperance Union locals in the country, officers hope to strengthen the women's prohibition defenses for the work ahead. The schedule of regional meetings is as follows:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 5, 6; St. Petersburg, Fla., Jan. 14-15; Columbia, S. C., Jan. 18-19; Omaha, Neb., Jan. 19-20; Denver, Colo., Jan. 21-22; Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 21-22; Ogden, Utah, Jan. 25-26; Jackson, Miss., Jan. 26-27; Shreveport, La., Jan. 28-29; Sacramento, Calif., Jan. 28-29; Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 2-3; Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 6-7; Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 9-10; Dallas, Texas, Feb. 12-14; Wichita, Kan., Feb. 16-17; Boston, Mass., Feb. 16-17; Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 16-17; Fargo, N. D., Feb. 18-19; Butte, Mont., Feb. 23-24; Spokane, Wash., Feb. 26-27; Portland, Ore., March 3-4; Boise, Idaho, March 8-9; Casper, Wyo., March 11-12;; Columbus, Ohio, March 15-16; St. Louis, Mo., March 17-18; ;Chicago, March 22-23.

Women Drys Affiliate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, president of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, announced today the affiliation with her committee of a tenth organization, the National Council of Federated Church Women, which claims 2000 local organizations, ready for action to preserve prohibition.

"To correct the propaganda of the brewers and their allied wet organizations urging the false road to prosperity—modification, the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, has issued 1,000,000 leaflets, containing the authorized statements of leading women of the country in the interest of allegiance to the Constitution and observance of law," Mrs. Peabody said.

WOMEN VOTERS PLAN PROGRAM OF LEGISLATION

National League Would Coördinate Federal and State Job Offices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—A legislative program designed to meet specific needs in the present economic crisis has been adopted by the National League of Women Voters, according to announcement by Miss Belle Sherwin, president, on her return today from a meeting of the executive committee of the organization in Old Lyme, Conn.

A campaign to secure a coördinated system of federal and state employment services will be emphasized by the league. Material collected and assembled during the summer by the league will be made available to the affiliated state and local organizations for study this winter, Miss Sherwin announced.

"In supporting movements toward international disarmament and the international agreement for the moratorium on foreign debts," she said, "the league believes these are indispensable steps toward the return of the world to economic health. The league measure providing for federal aid for maternity and infancy hygiene is regarded as constructive.

"The legislation to develop Muscle Shoals in the interests of the public is primarily forward-looking in its purpose to discover lower costs of an esssential commodity. The league is determined to secure in the name of women voters the economic interest of the public, especially of that larger section of the public which bears the burden of this crisis."

The members of the executive committee were the guests of Miss Katharine Ludington, first vice-president, in Old Lyme.

HARVARD MAN WINS JACOB COOPER PRIZE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Announcement that the Jacob Cooper Prize in Greek had been awarded to Mr. Augustus Maverick Kelley of New York City, was made by Mr. Thomas S. Fiske, secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board, today. Mr. Kelley is a member of the incoming freshman class at Harvard University and for the last two years has been at Phillips Exeter Academy.

The Jacob Cooper Prize, which is worth $1000, was established by Mr. Drury W. Cooper, in memory of his father, who was for many years professor of Greek at Rutgers University. It is awarded on the basis of examinations held by the College Entrance Examination Board.

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For Women and Misses—Third Floor

VOICE OF PUBLIC TO LIMIT ARMS URGED BY CASTLE

Interdependence of Nations Stressed by Official of State Department

Reduction of armaments and suspension of inter-governmental debts are two dramatic examples of what the American Government is trying to accomplish in an international campaign to restore world prosperity, Mr. William R. Castle, Undersecretary of State, said in an address in Boston today.

Speaking before over 200 members and guests of the Advertising Club of Boston, at a luncheon meeting in the Hotel Statler, Mr. Castle reviewed the Government's activities and urged greater support of armament limitation, which, he said, "will turn a vast proportion of the world's wealth away from destructive to constructive purposes."

"We fought, or said we fought, a war to end war," Mr. Castle said. "We have made anti-war treaties that cover the globe but as long as we pour money into competitive armament we admit that war is always imminent; we make a travesty of our high sounding treaties. As individuals, we should try to use our money to build up, not to tear down. Surely we ought to demand of governments standards at least as high as we hold ourselves."

Practical Opportunity

The speaker praised what already has been accomplished toward armament reduction but emphasized the need for still greater cuts in armies and navies. He said that the nations will have an opportunity in Geneva next year to show their good will and to restore national budgets to reasonable dimensions. He appealed for public support, which, he said, must be behind the negotiators to give them courage.

Mr. Castle presented figures showing an estimated cost of $250,000,000 for the building and upkeep of one battleship during the course of its commission. Although the building of the ship afforded work for hundreds of men and supported a large crew during the years of its service, he pointed out how much better the money could have been used for schools and colleges, for factories and farms, for the development of waterways, for reforestation, and for scientific research.

Other channels through which are flowing the Government's activities to stabilize business were described by the Undersecretary of State. He said that honest advertising has the nation's support because it encourages trade and trade is good for buyer as well as seller. He told how the American merchant is protected from discrimination in the foreign field.

"Through the Department of Commerce," he said, "our consuls pass on thousands of trade opportunities annually. Our agents in the field report construction projects on which Americans may bid. They study and report on financial conditions in order that the United States may assist where assistances will be really useful, and draw back where further credit would only lead to more extravagance and a more disastrous fall.

"The Secretary of State this summer, in his talks with various ministers in Europe, brought about better understanding and that friendly atmosphere in which recovery can begin. The Department of State tries to be the eyes of the country abroad in order that, understanding clearly, we may act wisely and constructively."

Nations Interrelated

Complete relief from the depression today, Mr. Castle said, cannot come to one nation at a time because all nations are economically interdependent. He pointed to the radio and the growth of transportation and communication facilities as reasons for the economic closeness of nations.

President Hoover's moratorium on war debts was lauded by the speaker, who said that it meant the maximum of relief for Germany. German people, he said, are "courageously dragging their country out of the slough of despond once more into the sunshine of confidence. Without the American plan of relief this would not have been possible, and the disaster would have affected adversely every industry, every farmer and every wage earner in the United States.

"I have heard people question why the American Government should have moved to assist Germany when there was so much suffering here at home, and to those who do not realize the economic interdependence of the world the question is natural enough. The failure of the purchasing power of any nation reacts on all other nations, depresses everywhere the standard of living. What we want to do in this country is to give work, not a dole.

"What it would have been wrong to do yesterday may be the only right thing today and in this unprecedented period of world depression all governments may be compelled to take unprecedented steps, just as we know that business must adjust itself to new conditions."

MAYOR ADDS NAME TO PEACE PETITION

Mayor James M. Curley today received the members of the Transcontinental Peace Caravan of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, who are visiting Boston on their way to Washington, D. C. The caravan was presented to the Mayor by a committee of Massachusetts citizens, headed by Mrs. Martha H. Elliott, chairman of the Massachusetts branch of the organization.

Following the presentation, the Mayor added his signature to the petition for world disarmament along with those of 100 mayors and governors obtained by the caravan on its transcontinental journey and which will be presented to President Hoover on Oct. 10. A luncheon in honor of the caravan was given at the Twentieth Century Club, following the Mayor's reception.

IN THE SHIP LANES

SEVERAL bright spots in the transatlantic situation are reflected in recent reports of various lines which have taken stock of the volume of business handled during the last summer, and these reports in turn indicate that there is still a substantial volume of travel to be caught by alert salesmanship.

The Canadian Pacific recently announced that the number of passengers sailing in its ships from Montreal and Quebec during August, 1931, showed a substantial increase not only over the same period last year but also over 1929. There were 800 more passengers handled by this company, eastbound, in August, 1931, than in August, 1930, and 1000 more than in August, 1929. The increase was reflected in practically every class, with first class showing three times as many passengers as in August, 1930, due to the popularity of the new steamship Empress of Britain.

The Swedish-American Line carried as many passengers eastward this year as in its record year of 1930, while the steamship Mauretania of the Cunard Line, sailing from New York recently for Europe, showed an increase of 155 per cent in total passengers in all classes. This continued the definite upward trend in passengers carried on the last four express sailings of the Cunard Line, which, up to that time, had been manifested most consistently in first class, but which was true of all classes for the Mauretania.

French Line Policy

A thoroughgoing reorganization of the French Line in an effort to strengthen its traffic and operating forces has been made, as a result of a closer supervision to be exercised by the French Government. M. Pierre de Malglaive, associate director-general, has been given the exclusive task of improving the New York-Havre service, and he will devote his entire time to that end. The increase in the number of visitors to France has had its effect on French Line traffic, and a definite promotional policy to rebuild that business will be put into effect.

The French Government is asking its parliament to authorize a subvention for the New York-Havre run of the French Line of 30,000,000 francs, in addition to paying for all mail transported. A non-interest bearing loan of 25,000,000 francs yearly is also contemplated.

Winter Cruises

A series of fall and winter voyages has been announced by the Cunard Line, with the steamship Mauretania scheduled to make two of these. She will leave New York, Nov. 19 and Dec. 3, for 10-day visits to the West Indies, including Bermuda, Nassau and Havana.

The Carinthia will make the next voyage, which will be of 16 days' duration, and the final cruise will be made by the Scythia, leaving New York Dec. 26, for nine days. In keeping with the current trend, rates will be placed at a nominal figure.

Panama Canal Travel

Cargo tonnage passing through the Panama Canal for July, 1931, aggregated 1,867,000 tons, this being a decrease of approximately 20 per cent from the same month last year. The westbound business showed only a slight falling off, the bulk of the decrease being attributable to the considerable reduction in mineral oil shipments from the Pacific coast.

Steamship Schedules

Passengers between New York and Boston are now carried locally by the Savannah Line on its triweekly sailings in each direction. The ships leave Boston Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and leave New York Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For those desiring a somewhat longer ocean sail than is accorded on the overnight routes between Boston and New York, the Savannah Line voyages afford this opportunity.

Due to a misunderstanding as to the application of the border tax on persons leaving Germany, the German tourists' information office in New York has recently reiterated the statement that this emergency tax of 100 marks, which had been levied on Germans leaving their country, has been discontinued.

Passengers booked on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line may cross Japan by railway instead of staying on the ship. Through passengers in first-class, cabin, second or tourist class are privileged to break the sea journey and go from Yokohama to Nagasaki without extra charge, excepting for express trains, sleeping cars and meals.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Sept. 24

New York (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; President Polk Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, Sept. 25

American Shipper, American Merchant, for London; Homeric (11 p. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Saturnia, Cosulich, for Gibraltar, Naples, Trieste; Caronia (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Westernland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Western Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Sept. 26

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Britannic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Rotterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Havre, London; Kungsholm, Swedish American, for Halifax, Gothenburg; Tuscania, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Santa Maria, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, Sept. 28

Rochambeau, French, for Vigo, Havre.

Tuesday, Sept. 29

Europa (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

Wednesday, Sept. 30

President Harding, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, Sept. 26

Saturnia, Cosulich, for Gibraltar, Naples, Trieste.

Sunday, Sept. 27

Britannic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Sept. 24

Montcalm, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, London, Hamburg.

Friday, Sept. 25

Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Athenia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Ausonia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Sept. 26

Laurentic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Saturday, Sept. 26

Empress of Britain, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Sept. 24

Ventura, Matson, for Sydney; Colombia, Grace, for New York.

Friday, Sept. 25

President McKinley, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, Sept. 26

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, Sept. 30

Monowai, Union of New Zealand, for Sydney.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Sept. 26

Calawali, Lasco, for Honolulu; Colombia, Grace, for New York.

Monday, Sept. 28

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, Sept. 30

Hiye Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, Sept. 26

Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Sept. 24

Republic, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; France, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Friday, Sept. 25

President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Albert Ballin, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen; Guatemala, Grace, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Saturday, Sept. 26

President Cleveland, Dollar, from Orient via California ports; Santa Rita, Grace, from west coast South America.

Sunday, Sept. 27

Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Galway.

Monday, Sept. 28

American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway; Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow; Volendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Columbus, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Tuesday, Sept. 29

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Drottningholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg.

Wednesday, Sept. 30

St. Louis, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Sept. 27

Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, Sept. 25

Ecuador, Grace, from New York.

Tuesday, Sept. 29

President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward).

DUE LOS ANGELES

Sunday, Sept. 27

President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Zoning Authority To Aid Commission

Mr. Frank B. Williams, authority on zoning and city planning, has agreed to assist the special legislative commission formed this year to study laws relating to zoning, planning and billboards.

Through the coöperation of Prof. Henry V. Hubbard, director of the Harvard School of City Planning, and a member of the recess commission, Mr. Williams has consented to aid in the work of the commission, his fee to be paid from research funds at the disposal of the school.

Mr. Williams has already embarked on a thorough study of state enactments, and, upon completion of his investigation some time in November, he will report to the commission his analysis of conditions and recommendations for their remedy.

The appointment was announced today by Mr. Arthur W. Hollis, chairman of the commission, who declared that the group was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Williams for a work which the commission would not otherwise have been able to investigate so thoroughly as it desired, due to lack of facilities and funds.

The appointee is associate director of the legal department of the Regional Plan of New York and a Harvard graduate.

Vermont to Solve Its Own Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 22—"The people of Vermont are for a government supported by the people rather than a people supported by the Government," Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont wrote to President Hoover yesterday in informing him as to the attitude of the State on unemployment relief.

"It has been called to my attention," the Governor wrote, "that it appears probable that Congress will be urged to appropriate huge sums of money under the guise of unemployment relief. We have the belief that the unemployment situation is being magnified and utilized for selfish and political purposes. Vermont expects to take care of her own problem of unemployment, and feels that other states should do the same." No scheme for federal financial aid for unemployment has justification from present conditions, the Governor continued.

It is said that the Vermont delegation in Congress is in accord with the views expressed by Governor Wilson.

BOYS AND GIRLS TAKE BIG PART IN EXPOSITION

State Executives Also Look for Permanency of Springfield Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22—Making the Eastern States Exposition exemplify more fully the progress and achievements of the North Atlantic states is purposed by executives attending the fair. Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire urged other commonwealths to join the ranks of those having their own buildings on the Avenue of States. Gov. Norman S. Case of Rhode Island said that plans for fuller representation by his State, including the project of a state building, were being seriously considered by a committee formed for that purpose. Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut predicted that his State would have a building on the grounds eventually.

Prospects for the growth and endurance of the fair were seen in the prominent part accorded the boys and girls in the annual programs. In that way the rising generation is taught to appreciate the value of the fair and is prepared to assume the rôle of leadership.

Sharp division of opinion developed concerning the soundness of the "back to the farm" movement advocated by Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts. Some of the speakers at the Governor's luncheon felt that it would be wiser to advise urbanites to migrate to the villages than to the farms. Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont said he was opposed to the opening of large additional acreages for agriculture when the supply of farm products already exceeded the market demand. Governor Case supported Governor Ely in the view that a movement to the country is basically sound in its promise of a better-balanced and more self-reliant citizenship.

Twelve states are represented in the 4-H Club activities and exhibits at Camp Vail. A 4-H orchestra from Haverhill, Mass., helps to enliven this department. Eleven colleges have entered teams in the livestock-judging contests.

Junior Achievement Clubs are making and selling articles in their large exhibition hall. Five shops are in operation, devoted to foods, sewing by machine, leather work, model airplanes and textiles. A sewing machine offered as prize in a dress-making contest was won by the Daisy Club of Holyoke, Mass.

Boston Registers More Industries

More new industrial establishments were recorded in metropolitan Boston during August than in any single month since January, 1930, when the monthly records were started by the Boston Chamber of Commerce Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs, it is announced by the chamber. Many other factories are running on normal or better schedules and Boston and New England are setting the pace for business recovery, says the bureau.

During August 23 new manufacturing industries were established, making 149 new industries since Jan. 1. Up to the same time last year, 140 new plants had been established. The clothing industry predominated among the new plants established in August.

Thirteen of the new plants are located in Boston proper, three in Lynn and one each in Somerville, Newton, Brookline, Lexington, Watertown, Medford and Danvers.

SCANDINAVIAN AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—An agreement has been drawn up through the intermediary of the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Danish Minister in Oslo, providing mutual exemption from income tax on incomes received by shipowning companies.

Proctor to Make Bust of Gen. Hale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 21—Mr. Alexander Phimister Proctor, internationally famous sculptor, is back in Denver, in his boyhood home of more than 50 years ago, Mr. Proctor is here to make a bronze tablet of his lifelong friend, Gen. Irving Hale of Denver.

The State has decided to honor General Hale, famous leader of the first Colorado regiment of Spanish-American War volunteers, by placing a memorial tablet at the south entrance to the State Capitol.

The tablet for the Colorado Capitol, according to the sculptor, will show a medium relief bust of the General, above an inscription commemorating General Hale's service to the State. The tablet for West Point Academy will show a copy of the same bust, but with different inscription. In his New York studio, Mr. Proctor has already begun work on the portrait in clay.

Among Mr. Proctor's noted pieces are "Pioneer Mother" at Kansas City, "The Bucking Broncho" and "The Indian With a Lance" in the civic center, Denver, "The Pioneer Preacher" on horseback studying his Bible, and a fine equestrian statue of Theodore Roosevelt at Salem, Ore.

Teachers Pledge Efforts for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Five hundred thousand school-teachers, through their representatives at the International Federation of School Teachers' Congress here in August, put themselves on record as pledged to a united effort to instill in the youth of the world the love of peace and the banishment of war.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Julia G. Kolliner, Stanford University, Calif.
Max G. Kolliner, Stanford University, Calif.
Jane Mums, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward G. Clemenson, Pelham, N. Y.
Edward G. Clemenson, Pelham, N. Y.
Mrs. Phyllis M. Langley, Pinner, Eng.
Miss Maidie Palmer, London, Eng.
Nate R. White, Falmouth, Ky.
Mrs. Kate Louise Conary, Everett, Mass.
Mrs. Nina B. Zika, Wilton, N. H.
Miss D. C. Catlett, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Leonede J. Wallace, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs Aileen E. Farrell, Halifax, N. S.
Miss S. Elizabeth Moore, Oakmont, Penna.
Miss Barbara Evelyn Johnston, Brighton, Mass.
Mrs. Florence Rose, Seattle, Wash.
Luther H. Cummings, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. A. H. Stofft, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Cora F. Helwig, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Anna Krishart, South Euclid, Ohio.

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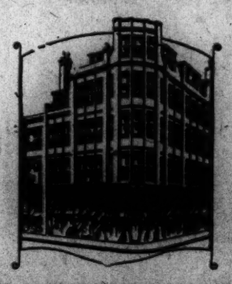

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LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
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BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
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YORK: 26-27 Parliament St.

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

A Career Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I'LL do anything but teach!" That was Annette Bushman's challenge to the professional world when she got out of college. "But you've been trained to teach; it's your profession!" protested her family.

A tiny, slender girl with wisps of blonde hair, clung fast to her determination. She answered objections by building a career which she has enjoyed and which is valuable to many. Today Annette Bushman is president of a company that plans, arranges and produces radio programs.

When she said that she would not teach, she had no idea, of course, that she would sell pianos. Yet that's exactly what she was doing 7½ years ago. A large piano company employed her at this time to launch an advertising campaign for its new reproducing instrument.

She began the campaign by holding public demonstrations of what the piano could do. Her method was to have a pianist start a selection, then stop suddenly, whereupon the reproducing piano, picking up the thread of music, would spin it out to the end.

Organizing Programs

"But I soon found these mechanical recitals dull and uninteresting," Mrs. Bushman told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I decided to vary the programs. Keeping one or two reproduction numbers as a basis, I imported a few violins, then a singer, then a cellist. Before long I had even drafted a few dancers and was offering these recitals at clubs and parties and to children on Saturday mornings."

"Did this help in any way toward your later career in radio?" Mrs. Bushman was asked.

"Indeed it did," she answered quickly. "It brought me into contact with artists so that I knew where to reach them when I wanted them. Then, too, it taught me one of the basic laws of commercial program making, namely, that the success or failure of any advertising feature depends on the amount of genuine interest it offers. I always remembered that when I advertised those pianos directly, most of the audience became bored, but when I enlarged the scope, everybody grew interested."

Her Own Business

Mrs. Bushman brought her ability to organize programs to one of the New York broadcasting stations, where, starting as a booker or interviewer of artists, she rose in a short time to be program director. In the latter capacity, she originated, developed and directed radio features such as the dramatization of 22 works of Shakespeare; the presentation of grand opera in tabloid form; dramalogues of great moments in history; dramatizations of Bible stories, and also of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Alice in Wonderland."

Two years ago Mrs. Bushman decided to go into business for herself and build programs for advertisers who wanted to go on the air but had no specific material to present. She interested capital in the venture and with three associates founded the business she now heads. With her own staff of authors, actors and dramatic directors she has produced radio features of national interest. One of these is the School of the Air, which radiocasts plays, concerts and lectures to school children all over the country.

Mrs. Annette Bushman, President of a Firm Which Builds Programs for Advertisers Who Want to Go on the Air.

"What are your duties at this time?"

"I sell ideas to program sponsors or advertisers. Once the idea is sold, I proceed to develop it with my writers and artists. I supervise all scripts and attend all dress rehearsals."

"Dress rehearsals over the radio?"

"Yes, there are three regular rehearsals that all our productions go through—the reading, the acting and the dress rehearsal. The latter is the one which is run off on perfect timing just as it is finally presented on the air. I attend these dress rehearsals with the program sponsor. Our viewpoint and reaction are those of the listener. At these times I try to pick up the little flaws that may have escaped the people who have been working on the production just because of the fact that they have been so close to it."

Mrs. Bushman will not allow any incorrect English to be spoken on her programs, even if the character portrayed is supposed to be uneducated.

"I believe that badly spoken English has a deleterious influence on our listeners, particularly children, whose habits of speech are just being formed. We try to express ignorance through slurs in speaking rather than in dialectic forms."

And this was Annette Bushman, who once refused to be a teacher. Yet she was considering the educational aspect of her work as seriously as any pedagogue. The girl who once spurned a classroom has grown into a woman who teaches a class of thousands.

Women's Organizations

THREE decades ago a club column in a newspaper was almost unknown. It was a very rare occurrence indeed for a woman writer to contribute any material of interest to women. Recently several newspapers have laid claim to the proud distinction of having been the first to inaugurate a "woman's club column." Such a column was a logical development as the circle and vision of women's influence widened and editors began to realize that women constituted a large percentage of their readers, as well as the majority of those who were studying and testing the advertisements appearing in their pages.

Whatever newspaper may have been the one that first reserved space for news of women's activities it is well known that those who, like the editor of one of the Boston papers, delegated a man reporter to the task of writing such news soon found that here was journalistic work which could best be performed by a woman.

The California Federation News carries the story of a "woman's column," which appeared about 30 years ago in a periodical published by Cyrus K. Curtis. This column was written by a man and it amused Mrs. Curtis greatly; that man's idea of a woman's column. Spurred by the ridicule of his wife, Mr. Curtis challenged her to do better herself. She accepted this challenge and conducted a column which was so successful that, according to the California writer, "Like an avalanche into the women's world came the news pages for women, written by women! Into the discard went the one-time heading of the occasional corner in the newspaper, 'For the Ladies,' and in its stead soon appeared an entire page bravely asserting: 'News of Social Incidents and Women's Varying Activities.'"

* * *

Mrs. William R. Alvord, chairman of press and publicity in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, says, "Once but a stepchild barely tolerated by the club family, publicity today is on the way to become a favorite daughter. Department and committee sisters seek her favor and beam upon her approval, and Madam President openly acknowledges the important place held by publicity."

There are very few newspapers in the country that do not now devote some space to women's activities. Newspaper publicity is supplemented by club magazines, the writing and editing of which are almost always exclusively the work of women.

* * *

One of the first groups to become active in any organization, as the time nears for the season to open, is the department of press and publicity. It is this group that is responsible for arousing public opinion on matters in which the women of the country are vitally interested; this group announces club programs, interprets club ideals to the community, reports important business transactions and outstanding lectures so that those who were not present may feel that they have a share in the achievements and pleasures of the club.

Mrs. Alvord's advice to press chairmen is being followed by thousands of women who have charge of informing the public about the ambitions and achievements of organized women. She says, "In all club publicity remember that its purpose is to keep your club projects favorably before the public, to remove prejudices and to develop good will."

© Claude Harris, London

Miss Biddy Montague of London, Who Finds Employment Suited to the Applicant and Seeks to Inspire Her Self-Confidence.

Employment Consultant

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"HELP, sympathy, and efficiency" is the motto of Miss Biddy Montague, for she finds a deep understanding of human nature and a belief in it are essential in her business as a staff consultant.

Ten years ago Miss Montague was a shorthand typist. She knew what it was to look for work, she had often seen a busy man interviewing girl after girl, trying from a crowd of unsuitable applicants to choose the best one for his particular post. This gave her an idea: why should the girls and employers have to waste time and money in these interviews, so often useless? Here was an opportunity to establish an employment agency, where the individual needs of both girls and employers should be studied.

To Inspire Confidence

With a very few pounds for capital, Miss Montague opened a little office in London. A desk, a chair or two and a typewriter were bought on the hire-purchase system; and from this small beginning has grown a business which is the biggest of its kind in England.

The growth of this business is a story of intelligent purpose, of courage and intensely hard work. For many years Miss Montague seldom worked less than 12 hours a day; holidays were a dream for the future. During the first struggling months she even used to deliver her letters and circulars by hand, in the evenings after the office was closed, to save postage. Today she employs a staff of 100 girls in her employment and typewriting departments. She finds posts for between 2000 and 3000 girls a year and temporary posts for hundreds more.

Miss Montague knows all the fears and troubles of a girl looking for work, or of a "junior" seeking her first post. Her beautiful offices are designed to give the girls confidence, and in the friendly atmosphere they are quickly at their ease.

The sound of the traffic along Holborn seems far away in these offices, which occupy the entire top floor of one of London's modern buildings. There are windows everywhere, and delightful views of the green heights of Hampstead and the old, gray dome of St. Paul's. The impression a visitor gets, even on winter days, is of sunshine and cheerfulness, of efficiency and happy girls hard at work.

Businesslike and Cheerful

In the department which deals with typewriting, duplicating and direct mail work, the most up-to-date machines are used: adding machines, machines which stamp and seal letters, and others which fold circulars. The comfort and welfare of the staff are important considerations. Desks of the latest design are just the right height for comfort; chairs of a special type prevent discomfort, and wherever possible steel furniture is used.

Anxious employers come to Miss Montague, and their difficulties are speedily solved. Parents who want to make sure that their young daughters find suitable posts come for a talk and go away confident that each child will have the best possible start in her career.

The girl who has been out of work for a long time finds fresh hope when she has listened to Miss Montague's friendly words. For Miss Montague does not forget that she has known what it is to be out of work, to search for a job, and to struggle to make both ends meet.

Cheerful Garments

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An interesting phase of prison welfare work is sponsored by Miss Julia Jaffray, secretary of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. On the theory that the usual shapeless and ugly garments provided for women inmates of state institutions must be as depressing as they are unbecoming, Miss Jaffray has devised more cheerful substitutes.

A typical garment of the new model is a wrap-around apron dress, easy of adjustment and involving the least possible labor to launder. The material is firmly woven cotton in cheerful shades of pink and blue, with other colors available as designated by any institution ordering in large quantities. This particular garment represents, it is claimed, a saving on each of approximately 70 cents as the model which—it is hoped—will ultimately be discarded averages in cost $2.50 while the substitute offered costs approximately $1.80.

What are sometimes called the "Jaffray garments" also include suitable and becoming clothes for children in orphan asylums and similar public institutions, the garments being designed for general wear as well as for the schoolroom. It is said that these new garments are not only pretty but practical and inexpensive, in every case costing less than the clothes they are designed to replace.

How Six Persons Were Fed on $15 a Week

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ACTUAL experience, the writer has found it possible to feed her family of six with $15 per week as an allowance. The family consists of mother and father and four children, and they live in a small community in Pennsylvania. Four rules have contributed to success in this necessary endeavor.

The first rule is: Plan all menus a week ahead.

Each Saturday the menus for the following week are planned. This helps greatly in that overlapping of meals which achieves economy. For instance, if one plans to have meat pot pie with vegetables one evening and home-made vegetable soup at another time, it will be possible to make one purchase of carrots, turnips, etc., do for for both meals and to buy to much better advantage. If one is having crisped celery with a leg of lamb for Sunday, one will remember to save two or three stalks for Waldorf salad and not have to buy a fresh bunch on the day the salad is served. Planning ahead is absolutely necessary to thrifty food management.

The second rule is: Buy wisely.

This does not always mean buying in wholesale lots. Buy in accordance with ability to store and keep food. The writer has no adequate place to store large quantities of potatoes, apples, etc., so she buys these in lots for two weeks' use. Buy flour, cereals and sugar in as large lots as is conveniently possible. Canned soups, vegetables and fruits are much cheaper bought at special sales in large quantities. Buy only the freshest of fresh fruits and vegetables. If the plan has been to purchase green beans, but the spinach in the market is much nicer, change. As far as possible, select the produce. If the housekeeper has planned ahead, this will not mean a daily trip to market.

The third rule is: Eliminate all waste.

This calls for a great deal of discernment and ability in gauging the amount of food a family will enjoy. If a four-cup recipe of biscuits is too large and a two-cup recipe too small, one must do a little arithmetic and evolve a three-cup recipe. Adjust all recipes to the individual requirement of the family. Never waste any food. Celery tops should be dried, for when powdered they make an excellent flavoring in cream-of-potato soup or in meat-loaf. Bacon fat makes gingerbread and graham muffins very delicious. The little dish of peas, corn or other vegetable left from dinner adds to the goodness of next day's luncheon soup.

The fourth rule is an old one, applicable in all walks of life: Put first things first.

By this is meant that the best skill and ingenuity should be applied to the important features of each meal. Don't spend an hour on the dessert and 20 minutes on the meat and vegetables.

Put care and detailed attention upon the preparation of the savory stews, casseroles and soups that will be needed if a very economical budget must be adopted. Let desserts be simple fruits, custards or puddings. A family whose eye and palate have been satisfied with the main dishes will not be a bit particular about what comes after them.

These four rules, plus love of the task and devotion to the purpose, will help achieve harmony between purse and larder.

Following are a set of menus for this family for one week:

SUNDAY

Breakfast
Grapefruit
Oatmeal
Cinnamon Toast
Cocoa

Dinner
Roast Lamb
Chopped Pickle
Celery—Browned Potatoes, Creamed
Cauliflower
Fruit Jelly

Supper
Waffles and Sirup
Milk—Postum

MONDAY

Breakfast
Orange Juice
Oatmeal
Toast and Bacon
Milk or Postum

Lunch
Cream-of-Tomato Soup—Crackers
Peanut Butter and Jelly Sandwiches
Milk

Dinner
Sliced Cold Lamb—Baked Potatoes
Buttered Spinach
Gingerbread

TUESDAY

Breakfast
Farina with Dates
Graham Muffins
Milk

Lunch
Spaghetti with Cheese and Tomato
Lettuce Sandwiches
Gingerbread—Milk

Dinner
Home-Made Vegetable Soup
Waldorf Salad
Washington Cream Pie

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast
Orange Juice
Cracked Wheat
Poached Egg on Toast
Milk

Lunch
Pea Soup—Crackers
Peanut Butter on Rye Bread
Milk

Dinner
Fried Pork Chops—Apple Sauce
Potatoes in Jackets—Mashed Turnip
Chocolate Blanc Mange

THURSDAY

Breakfast
Stewed Prunes
Farina—Crisp Rolls
Milk

Lunch
Cream-of-Asparagus Soup
Rye Bread and Cheese Sandwiches
Dates—Milk

Dinner
Pot-Pie of Meat and Vegetables
Hot Biscuits—Strawberry Preserve
Sliced Fresh Pineapple and Oranges

FRIDAY

Breakfast
Orange Juice
Fried Corn Meal Mush—Sirup
Toast—Milk

Lunch
Creamed Salmon on Toast
Bread—Preserves
Cocoa

Dinner
Veal-Kidney Stew—Mashed Potatoes
Peas
Cole Slaw
Cottage Pudding with Orange Sauce

SATURDAY

Breakfast
Sliced Bananas
Oatmeal—Toast
Milk

Lunch
Cream-of-Potato Soup—Crackers
Whole Wheat Sandwiches with Raisins and Peanut Butter
Molasses Cookies—Milk

Dinner
Boston Baked Beans
Brown Bread
Baked Apples

Market List Prices of Foods for Week's Menus

The market list, with prices, for the above week's menus follows:

Three grapefruits	.18
Two dozen oranges	.30
One and a half pounds Scotch oatmeal	.09
One pound farina	.08
One-half pound cracked wheat	.03
One pound yellow cornmeal	.06
Five loaves white bread	.50
One loaf swedish rye bread	.10
One loaf whole wheat bread raisins	.16
Two and a half pounds butter	.88
One dozen rolls	.18
One pound dates	.20
Two pounds brown sugar	.16
Five pounds cane sugar	.25
One and a half dozen eggs	.54
Eighteen quarts milk	2.34
One package gelatine	.08
Six cans soup	.55
Four pounds white flour	.24
Two pounds graham flour	.12
One can molasses	.18
One-quarter pound cocoa	.10
One can Crisco	.24
One-half pound prunes	.09
One pound navy beans	.13
One can peas	.20
One-quarter pound cheese	.12
One box crackers	.22
One jar peanut butter	.18
Two glasses of preserves or jelly made at home	.18
One head lettuce	.10
One-half peck spinach	.25
One-half peck cooking apples	.25
One bunch carrots	.06
One-quarter peck turnips	.10
One small head of cabbage	.05
Soup bunch-onion, parsley, beans, etc.	.05
Six bananas	.15
One bunch celery	.15
One peck potatoes	.30
One cauliflower	.20
Five-pound leg of lamb	1.50
One pound bacon	.38
One and a half pounds pork chops	.52
Four veal kidneys	.32
One pound round steak	.40
One jar mixed pickle—made at home	.08
One large can prepared spaghetti	.23
One can salmon	.18
One-half pint mayonnaise—prepared	.11
One fresh pineapple	.18
One small can crushed pineapple	.10
One-quarter peck eating apples	.20
Total	$14.59

The sirup for waffles is made by boiling for four minutes one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of white sugar and one cupful of water.

A margin has been left in the market costs for small items, such as flavorings, spices, condiments, too inexpensive to estimate.

Package Stylists

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because of the increasing demand for attractively packaged goods, a comparatively new occupation has developed known as the "package stylist." Women are said to be specially well fitted for this work as they seem to know instinctively, the type of package that will appeal to women purchasers and induce them to give the goods at least a trial on the strength of the attractive container.

The package stylist in deciding in favor of a certain box, tin, jar, or whatever may be the form of container submitted, must be governed by features other than mere appearance. The model must offer protection against careless handling and breakage; it must be compact to meet the demand for space-saving; it should be distinctive as to color, size and shape and easily identified, specially in the case of goods for shelf display in stores, where the package is often the silent salesman for itself.

As the contents of packaged goods can seldom be examined before purchase, the package that most clearly and attractively depicts what the contents are is said to have a tremendous selling power. Another strong appeal to the prospective buyer is a simplified method of opening; or, where this is not practicable the customer appreciates a printed explanation of the procedure. The expert package stylist is quick to notice reactions to certain types of package and is always in close touch with manufacturers of products handled by her employers.

GREETING CARDS

The "COHEN'S" need "YOU" to sell direct to the consumer their exquisite Patent Leather, Suede, Etchings and Parchment Personal Christmas cards: liberal commission; big bonus; free monograms; interchangeable greetings and name processed on cards. POPULAR PRICES. Satisfaction guaranteed. We deliver, postpaid. Outfit free. References required.

In every town we desire the services of someone either full or spare time; experience unnecessary.

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FOR DRY HAIR
this lovely Olive Oil Shampoo

If your hair is the "flyaway" kind, use the Packer shampoo made especially to help you keep it soft and manageable. Packer's Olive Oil Shampoo is a lovely golden liquid, faintly fragrant.

It gives a white snowdrift of lather which cleanses gently, rinses easily, and leaves dry hair silky and easier to manage.

If your hair tends to be oily and gets a bit limp a day or two after you've shampooed it—try Packer's Pine Tar Shampoo. It is as fresh as a pine breeze, and cleanses so quickly that you'll like to wash your hair with it every 4 or 5 days—or as often as you need to keep it fluffy and sparkling.

Both these liquid shampoos, like Packer's Tar Soap, are made of pure vegetable oils. They cleanse thoroughly and pleasantly; and they are especially made for the fastidious woman who likes to give her hair personal, individual attention.

PACKER'S SHAMPOOS
Pine Tar — Olive Oil

SAMPLE 10¢

Enclose coin (not stamps) in holder and state whether you wish the *olive oil* or the *pine tar* shampoo. Address PACKER, Dept. 26-12, 101 W. 31st Street, New York City.

I enclose 10c. Please send sample of
☐ Olive Oil Shampoo ☐ Pine Tar Shampoo

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Address_____
City_____ State_____

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First of all, Postum tastes so good! It has a delicious, *satisfying* flavor—mellow, rich, and smooth. Try a cup of Postum today, and see for yourself. Drink it plain—or, if you like, add cream and see the deep, rich color lighten to gold . . . then *taste*.

You'll find, too, that Postum is wonderfully wholesome—made from roasted whole wheat and bran. Can you think of a better drink for yourself and family? No wonder *two million* families prefer Postum to all other mealtime drinks!

Postum costs less than most other mealtime drinks—only one-half cent a cup. Order from your grocer. He has both *Instant Postum* made instantly in the cup, and *Postum Cereal*, the kind you boil.

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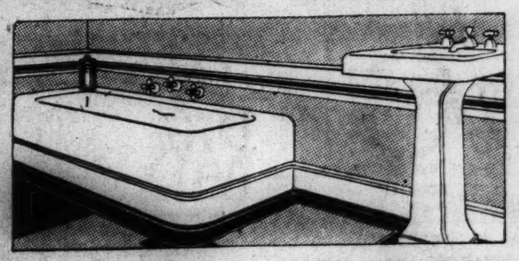

No need indeed! For here's a reliable cleanser in a package you'll be proud to leave in sight. It's Bon Ami in a rich black and gold, gracefully shaped container, designed to harmonize with any bathroom color scheme. See it at your grocer's—just ask for the new "Bon Ami de luxe Package for Bathrooms."

Bon Ami cleans quickly and easily. It doesn't redden your hands—doesn't scratch—doesn't leave any sediment or odor.

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EDUCATIONAL

Question of Examinations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

EVERY year at speech day gatherings of secondary - school headmasters and mistresses voice their protests against the system of public examinations. The emphasis with which the objection was stated at the last annual celebrations brought a reply from the chairman of the public examinations board of the university, Prof. McKellar Stewart. He explained that the whole question was under review. The question is not peculiarly South Australian; it extends over the Commonwealth.

At the request of the universities of Australia, Sir William Mitchell, vice-chancellor of the Adelaide University, has been drawing up a scheme for a common standard of matriculation for the various states. It will have a far-reaching effect on prevailing educational practice, but will embody the federal idea, for which authorities have been striving for many years. Sir William has made a thorough study of Australian conditions, and will also bring to his task an intimate knowledge of English and American policies.

One of the most outspoken critics of the public examination system is Edward Stokes, headmaster of Queen's College, which has trained many Rhodes scholars. The value of secondary schools in Australia is being more and more recognized, though the system of state education remains splendidly popular and influential. The point Mr. Stokes raises in his analysis of the tendencies of Australian education is not a new one, but it is insistently important. Never before, as this year, has the Commonwealth been faced with the problem of providing occupations for lads and young women leaving school. It is a most serious economic question.

There are some who assert that the masses have been educated for positions to which they can never attain. Mr. Stokes thinks the fault lies, not in education itself, but rather in ideals and methods. The social advantage of the secondary schools system is that they show varying conceptions in education, and so prevent stereotyped standard. Such schools by their independence are more free to demonstrate the ideals of those who control them, and can more readily break new ground, and thus pave the way to greater educational advancement. On this basis the secondary schools, or the non-State controlled schools, will always by able to justify their existence. In South Australia these schools have been materially helped by the generosity of public-spirited citizens, who have either given, or sold on lowest financial terms, their beautiful homes as colleges. Most of the later-established institutions owe their high position in the community to those who have been impressed by the necessity for a system of education independent of the admittedly excellent State schools. These college buildings are situated mostly in picturesque districts around the foothills.

Another reason, apart from the strictly educational one, why the secondary school system has been so strongly supported, is the desire for religious influence. The experience in Australia has been that it is difficult to create a religious atmosphere in a state-controlled school. So far, South Australia has not yet agreed to permit Bible reading as a part of the curriculum. There have been frequent attempts by members of Parliament to get the Legislature to approve, and though the majority against the proposal keeps dwindling, the necessary voting strength has not yet been secured. A league of prominent citizens has been formed to assist this movement, and another effort to pass a bill will be made.

Mr. Stokes pleads that the church must enter the active arena of secular education, and must make her teachings felt in the every day development of her young people. "This ideal of a religious foundation in education," says this authority, "is, perhaps, the chief plea for the continuance, and expansion, of schools independent of state organization. Combined with a religious basis in education, there are in our private secondary schools other character-building factors at work, of which thoughtful people are aware, and the products of which may be seen in the best types of boys and girls turned out."

Mr. Stokes asks—What have the past three decades accomplished in our public examination system? His contention is that the examination system has developed into something vast and domineering, and that it lies at the very root of Australia's troubles. He insists that education, freed from an examination incubus, as it exists today would, in all probability, have evolved along lines of true value and necessity to meet the growing requirements of the people.

"There would have been few people educated for positions in life for which they were not wanted," proceeds Mr. Stokes. "Quite likely the ultra, and in this country, uneconomic tendency for people to crowd into cities, would not have taken place, or, at any rate, it would not have been fostered and encouraged. The fetish of examinations, to be seen in the impelling desire to cram students through intensive competitive tests, and, in some cases, primarily to secure the highest places in those tests, regardless of true educational worth, has of necessity crowded out real values in education, and has foisted upon millions of human beings an artificial, stereotyped system of education."

It is Mr. Stokes's contention that the overburdening system of examinations has increased the unseemly scramble among teachers and schools to secure the highest places in the lists, though it does not always follow that the more industrious students pass, or that those who do best in these examinations have the finest characters, and are the best equipped to become foremost citizens, leaders in the State, leaders in commerce and in other walks of life.

"Of all those who enter for public examinations," says Mr. Stokes, "in a number of countries, at any rate, approximately one-third, or more fail. Looked at from this point of view it is pertinent to doubt whether the examination system, as now organized, makes so great a contribution to character building, and culture, as is claimed for it.

For the first time, the criticism of public examinations by the leaders of the secondary schools brought forth a reply from the university authorities. Professor Stewart admitted that the suggestion had been made that the university should discontinue the present intermediate, leaving, and leaving honors examinations, and hold a matriculation examination for those who wish to attend lectures at the university. This would leave the way open for what the secondary schools desire—to hold their own examinations, and issue their own certificates.

Father Seeks Aid in Rearing Sons

Dear Dean:

My name is Bill, but I happen to be the father of a 12-year-old boy who is in junior high school and of a 14-year-old lad in the first year of senior high school.

Both of my boys are good students and seem quite well satisfied with school. The older boy has begun to object to his mother's attitude on music practice and other things. She wants him to be a minister or social worker as was her father. He is interested in aviation, engineering, business and law, but cannot tell just which he will follow.

I have been a traveling salesman for many years. I get home every other week as a rule. I have felt that my influence with my boys is not so strong as it should be. I do not want my boys to choose any occupation where they will be away from home as much as I have been.

Perhaps you would favor me with some suggestions as to the mistakes to avoid especially with high school and college boys. Possibly you would be willing to include some suggestions for the boys themselves that will help them to get along better in the home. My wife joins me in this request. Sincerely, Bill.

Dear Bill:

Your letter calls for a philosophy of life and conduct in relations to our children, whether they be sons or daughters. I happen to be blessed with both.

I shall not present my own ideas in reply to your query. I shall let a miscellaneous group of college men answer it. They have been away from their homes from six months to six years and are now in our university. As I sat with them the other evening after dinner in their fraternity house I asked them to tell me the mistakes parents make in rearing their children. I then asked them to tell me frankly the mistakes they had made in dealing with their parents. In their replies you will find, I hope, some ideas that may add to the harmony and joy of your home and that will help to make your homecoming each fortnight a benediction.

You will note that the boys thought of nearly twice as many mistakes their parents had made with them as they could think of when turning the limelight on themselves. Perhaps that is characteristic of all of us, young and old.

Now I shall let the boys speak to you and your little family, interposing an occasional idea of my own:

"What Parents Should Do"

1. They should keep in close contact with their sons and keep informed concerning the work they are doing, even though they are earning a living and managing a home. Mothers should play less bridge and fathers might spend a little less time watching the stock ticker and in sporting at the club.

2. They should make the home a democratic institution. If the father is an autocrat, the son will naturally rebel. Most children will respond to love and respect. It is the duty of parents to respect the personalities of their children, just as it is the duty of children to respect and love their parents. Rights and duties are reciprocal in the home, as elsewhere.

3. Parents who have children of varying capacities and abilities will do well not to hold up the more alert child as a shining example to their other children. It is a crime always to be nagging the slow child. He may have qualities that more than compensate for the brilliancy of his brother. We have no right as parents to destroy the self-confidence and self-respect of any of our children.

4. Parental pride and ambition should make of the home a place of joy and rest. It is a mistake for parents to treat their children as if they were trained seals or performing ponies.

5. Human beings at various ages have different interests. Did you ever know a healthy boy who didn't like games and sports? It's usually a bad sign when parents have no sports or hobbies. Parents ought to ask themselves whether they have kept up in the things that are now of interest to their boys. A father was a guest at a father-and-son banquet. His own son was the speaker. One of the things that he said was long remembered by the father. It was this: "When a boy is talking about Babe Ruth he doesn't like to have his father think that he is talking about some girl." The next time the father went to New York City he put his books aside long enough to go to the Polo Grounds and see Babe Ruth knock a three-bagger. On his return home he found that he could talk more intelligently with his son about baseball and that he had more respect for him.

6. Are you attempting to select a life career for your son? Are you insisting that he shall become a doctor, a lawyer or an engineer, when he does not want to become any of these? Give him facts. Point out sources of help. Advise with him. Counsel with him. Never let your pride or your personal ambition lead you to try to dictate to him the occupation at which he shall work when he has reached man's estate. Your desire for his future may conflict with his interests, aptitudes and capacities.

7. Don't preach what you are unwilling to practice. Parents seldom fool their children. They have a way of finding out.

"What Children Should Do"

1. Respect your parents. You may know a little more about English grammar. You may have learned some things they have not studied. But remember this! They have learned a lot in the school of experience. Respect them always. They have come a long way and learned a great deal, Never apologize for their mistakes. Never make fun of them. Love them. Respect them for what they have done in your behalf. Honor them because they are your parents. They may have their faults. Most of us have. Sons by their own example have been known to help their fathers to correct faults.

2. Don't be afraid to confide in your dad. He'll love you more for your frankness. Dad knows the problems and the temptations that come to son. Bootleg knowledge like bootleg liquor is dangerous stuff. As a rule, parents are the best source of information, help and guidance.

3. Don't be a racketeer in your own home. The boy who is always demanding money under threat of quitting school or leaving home or doing this or doing that is headed for trouble. Boys of this type are pretty sure to live to regret the cares and sorrows they have given their parents. If parents have the means to give their children spending money in reasonable amounts they are generally willing to do so. A boy ought to let his father be the judge as to what a reasonable amount is. Dad has to face the bills when they come in. Sometimes he has to do a lot of stretching to make the pay check go 'round.

4. Don't try to be a boss and dictator in the home. One captain is enough for any ship. If your father is living, let him be the captain. Imagine a family where there are six children and each one is boss in the home. Remember there has to be a manager for every enterprise and your home is a rather important enterprise.

I honestly feel that these boys have spoken more wisely than I could have, and in a less biased manner. They have broken home ties. They view their home communities and their home training from an independent vantage point.

Harry E. Stone
Dean of Men, West Virginia University.

IN THE GREAT HUGUENOT TRADITION

French Children in a School in Puteaux, a Suburb of Paris.

Weaving has become a much-loved activity in the more modern types of schools everywhere, and it seems particularly fitting that little looms should be provided in a French school, where youngsters learn to design and fashion beautiful homespuns. Some of the children in this school have even woven simple tapestries.

Culture for the Layman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

AMERICANS are becoming culture conscious. What is culture? Who is cultured? Are our universities and colleges turning out clutured graduates? Discussions of the subject are waging at the country clubs and among sociable groups. Whether or not the emphasis of specialization in a definite field makes the individual sensitive to and keeps him in touch with other learning is debatable.

The senior students pursuing an academic course at the University of Minnesota were last spring given a general examination in an initial attempt to measure their degree of culture. The examination, in seven sections dealing with the classics, natural sciences, the fine arts, literature, philosophy, social sciences, and general topics, was originally given to sophomores at the University of Pennsylvania.

The results and discussion of the examination lead many persons to express dissatisfaction with the range of their knowledge outside their field of special interest. All realized their handicap and wanted guidance in their reading.

Faculty members in the various departments of the University of Minnesota, headed by Dean Edward H. Sirich, have prepared a list of books for the general reader in response to many inquiries. The books are not selected for the specialist but present sources of information suited to the layman. The list in part is as follows:

CLASSICS

Wright: Short History of Greek Literature (American Book Co.).
Duff: The Writers of Rome (Oxford University Press).
Howe & Harrer: Greek Literature in Translation (Harpers).
Howe & Harrer: Roman Literature in Translation (Harpers).
Laistner: Survey of Ancient History (Heath).
Gayley: Classic Myths in English Literature and Art (Ginn).
Howe & Harrer: Handbook of Classical Mythology (Crofts).
Gilbert Murray: The Legacy of Greece (Oxford University Press).
G. L. Dickinson: The Greek View of Life (Doubleday-Doran).

NATURAL SCIENCES

Libby: History of Science (Houghton Mifflin).
Harvey-Gibson: Two Thousand Years of Science (MacMillan).
Sarton: Introduction to the History of Science (Williams & Wilkins).
J. A. Thomson: Outline of Science (Putnam).
Northrop: Science and First Principles (MacMillan).
Jeans: The Universe Around Us (MacMillan).
Jeans: The Stars in Their Courses (MacMillan).
Luyten: The Pageant of the Heavens (Doubleday-Doran).
Schuchart & LeVene: The Earth and Its Rhythms (Appleton).
Cajori: A History of Physics (MacMillan).
Sanford: Short History of Mathematics (Houghton Mifflin).

FINE ARTS

Faure: History of Art (Harpers, 5 vols.)
Reinach's Apollo (Scribner).
Parry. Evolution of the Art of Music (Appleton)
Symonds: Short History of the Renaissance in Italy (Holt).
Mason & Surette: Appreciation of Music (Gray).
Annesley: The Standard Operaglass (Brontano).
Streatfield: The Opera (Routledge).
Hadow: Music (Home University Library, Holt).
Scholes: Listener's Guide to Music (Oxford University Press).
F. M. Mather: History of Italian Painting (Holt).

LITERATURE, HISTORY OF

Legouis & Cazamian: History of English Literature (MacMillan).
Butler: History of French Literature (Dutton, 2 vols.).
Robertson: History of German Literature (Putnam).
Fitzmaurice-Kelly: History of Spanish Literature (Appleton).
Garnett: History of Italian Literature (Appleton).
Huneker: Iconoclasts, A Book of Dramatists (Scribner).

PHILOSOPHY

Rogers: Students' History of Philosophy (MacMillan).
Plato's Republic (MacMillan "Golden Treasury").
Rand: Modern Classical Philosophers (Houghton Mifflin).
The Trial and Death of Socrates (MacMillan "Golden Treasury").

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Wells: Outline of History (Garden City Publishing Company).
Beard & Beard: The Rise of American Civilization (MacMillan).
Soule: The Useful Art of Economics (MacMillan).

GENERAL

Philo M. Buck: The Golden Thread (MacMillan).
Lippert: Evolution of Culture (MacMillan).
Preserved Smith: History of Modern Culture (Routledge).
G. L. Dickinson: Letters from a Chinese Official (Doubleday-Doran).
G. L. Dickinson: Modern Symposium (Doubleday-Doran).
Osborn: Men of the Old Stone Age (Scribner).
Keith Henderson: Prehistoric Man (Dutton).
Eldridge: The New Citizenship (Crowell).

First Lessons at Home

London

To the Editor:

As Hon. Secretary of the Parents' National Educational Union, I am frequently asked by parents living overseas or in the country far from a suitable school, "If I decide to give my children first lessons myself how can I be sure that I am working on the right lines and that the children will reach the desired standard by the time they must go to school? Can the P. N. E. U. help me?"

Fortunately I am able to tell them of the correspondence school which is an important part of the work of the Parents' National Educational Union. This "school" accepts children at 5½: it issues suitable programs of work each term and at the end of the term sends out examination questions. The answers to these are reported upon by the director of the Parents' Union School, and in this way parents or an untrained governess may know if the child is progressing satisfactorily and in which subjects he is weak. I may say that children of 5½ or 6 dictate their answers to examination questions and are tested separately in writing.

The Parents' National Educational Union was founded by Charlotte Mason many years ago, and the curriculum of the Parents' Union School is based on her educational ideas.

If any of your readers would like further particulars I should be very glad to send them.

H. Franklin.
(The Hon. Mrs.)

Studying vs. Memorizing

1—PARENT AIDS TO HIGH SCHOOL HOME WORK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"AND I learned six pages of history so that I knew every word for class next day," finished Elizabeth triumphantly.

"What do you mean—'learned'?" I asked, with a hint of misgiving.

"Just that—learned. Studied so I could recite. I did, too. I could see those words with my eyes shut, sentence by sentence. I knew every date and what happened after what . . ." and Sophomore Elizabeth gave me all too vivid an example of the results of her "study" of high school history.

"And what did you THINK about those things you learned," I faltered.

"Think?" Elizabeth looked bewildered, but immediately rejected the problem. "The teacher wants you to know it that way."

"Do you mean you memorize it page by page—learn it by heart?"

"Sure." And seeing my anxiety—"Everybody does, and I've got now so I can. I didn't use to be able to remember it, but I'm studying lots better now."

Studying! Elizabeth was a conscientious child and honestly believed she was studying. I began to inquire among her friends. How did they study history, English, geometry. They were all doing it. Memorizing the content, merely giving back to the teacher the subject matter they had found written up in the text. And one difficulty in the way of changing the situation is that so many teachers, so many of the mothers and dads themselves have memorized instead of studied. All along the line has not mere memorizing been widely confused with genuine learning?

What is study? This time of year millions of high school children are faced with the need of mastering "assignments" classed as "home work." Conscientious parents again delve into the mysteries of Latin, algebra, French, trying to "remember" what they once learned by heart. John and Mary welcome the pooling of their troubles and the delay thereby incurred before they must exert themselves independently. Perhaps mother decides to review her Latin (she used to get good grades) so she and son John set out to memorize the Latin book together, and "recite" it back and forth.

An important reason for the failure of college freshmen, according to Charles Bird in "Effective Study Habits" is the lack of instruction in methods of independent study at grammar and high school levels. The child whose first years have been taken up with learning the skill subjects (reading, writing, arithmetic) arrives at the point where for progress he must take up independent study in order to enrich his intellectual experience, and even in the most enlightened schools it is all too often assumed that somehow or other he will simply acquire without help of special training, the ability to study intelligently and effectively.

What can we do to help our boys and girls toward honest independent effort? All the schooling in the world will not evolve an educated person if that person never learns to evaluate what he learns, to read his textbook critically and analytically, to approach his material with active questioning. It is indeed a fact that methods of independent study are not usually taught in the schools. Some day, perhaps, we shall all wake to the prime importance of such teaching.

Parents of children in public and private day schools are really members of a sort of evening faculty in charge of the home study hall. Parents, however, have largely gone through school along "Memory's" way themselves, and will doubtless need to do some sound thinking upon this business of what studying is; but results are bound to come from even sketchy parental efforts to help John and Mary toward independent learning.

"What do you want, when you study that history?" I asked Elizabeth. That was the trouble. She actually wanted to repeat it word for word to her teacher, for her teacher was asking the class "Polly-want-a-cracker?" questions and desiring Poor-Polly answers. "What can you do in such a case?" wails the intelligent parent.

Of course lame teaching at the school-bell end is deplorable, and "hearing" material that Elizabeth has memorized is certainly not teaching. On the other hand, children under a good teacher are handicapped unduly if mother and dad offer help that is based on a poor concept of genuine study values. If John and Mary are to profit by their high-school years, are to learn to go on educating themselves after they leave school, they will have to realize now that memorizing is not study. And the home is probably the place where they must be taught what study is, and how to go about it.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

[Next week—Practicing Useful Responses.]

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Triangles and Trees

YOU MAY remember how Emerson, in his great essay on history, weaves the web of a charming hypothesis about that loveliest of all human designs—the Gothic cathedral. "The Gothic church," he says, "plainly originated in a rude adaptation of the forest trees with all their boughs to a festal or solemn arcade, as the bands about the cleft pillars still indicate the green withes that tied them. No one can walk in a road cut through pine woods without being struck with the architectural appearance of the grove. . . . In the woods in a winter afternoon one will see as readily the origin of the stained glass window . . . in the colors of the western sky seen through the bare and crossing branches of the forest. . . . The Gothic cathedral is a blossoming in stone subdued by the insatiable demand of harmony in man."

Having just spent a delicious hour of silence and peace in a dimly lighted temple of pines, on a lake shore a few miles from Boston, I am quite content with the master's story of how this wonderful thing arose. I see no reason why the masterpiece of nature's craft and the masterpiece of human craft should not—somehow, somewhere—claim a common kinship. And even were my prejudice not thus favorably disposed, my admiration for the Emerson essay itself, which, for me, is without equal in its brilliant capture of an immense idea, would impel me to allow any reasonable illustrations to support its contention.

Nevertheless, there are other, more symbolic and mystical explanations of the Gothic cathedral that appeal to me as equally plausible and not less beautiful. Look back to the strangely sudden rise of those mighty cathedrals of the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries. They were built with such unutterable grace, with such an unworldly touch that, for centuries afterward, no one could explain how it was done; and Sir Christopher Wren, after long working over the problem, so it is said, finally gave up the attempt, maintaining that the secret had been lost forever. But the secret was traced and laid to the wonderful symbolism wrapped up in the equilateral triangle, which the craftsmen of old translated into architectural terms in the Gothic arch, and so evolved the great completed cathedrals, each a beautiful complete story in itself wrought by men unpaid in silver and gold, as a labor of love—the early way of communicating beauty before the days of radio and press. Have we transcended so far these early mystic-architects in our scheme of beauty today?

But it was no thought of this symbol of stone, nor of Emerson's forest-born cathedral, nor any physical form of church that occupied me in the lake-shore temple I had chanced to find. It was another conception of forest cathedral that has lingered with me since distant days and that renews itself whenever I enter the portals of some woodland shrine. My lake-shore temple brought thus a happy renewal, though in itself it was but a humble edifice—small and dark, and, by the arrangement of the tree trunks, not unlike the form of a banyan-tree—such a one as sheltered the war-wearied princes of the Mahabharata:

A Banyan-tree, with countless dropping boughs
Earth-rooted, spied they, and beneath its aisles
. . . made the evening prayer.

Beneath the tangled architraves of the pine boughs overhead there was a solemn silence, the sounds of busy nature without were hushed. I reclined on the soft carpet of pine needles and looked out on the lake beyond. From the darkened interior it had taken on an unnatural gleam, as the stained-glass window of a southern transept takes on an ethereal glow when the sun passes round by that quarter.

Soon I was far away in another cathedral, on an eminence of the Yorkshire wolds, nearly midway between the Humber and York. It was the remnant of a primeval forest, a group of ancient oaks, guarding the outer entrance to the great common belonging by ancient right to the freemen of the near-by township. By equally ancient right did the freemen of the farms for miles around in Norman and Plantagenet days drive their swine to the forest to get the acorns there. They were the most ancient of oaks. More venerable trunks could not be seen, even in Epping Forest, where oaks whose boughs may have offered Queen Elizabeth loyal shade still stand proudly among the gnarled hornbeams.

In this ancient stretch of forest I used to wander. I can still see the massive spread of their great branches. More vividly still can I feel the strange sense of sanctity they gave me. The stillness of a cathedral was upon the place. A distant cuckoo sounded the note of an ethereal bell. But the blackbird and thrush subdued their usually lusty song. The wild-life, it seemed, shared the silent wonder, the humility and peace that the forest church brought to its human visitors.

I have often wondered if, perhaps, the countless generations of townsmen and yokels walking among the trees, enjoying their shade and their peace, delighting in their beauty, loving them as part of that cherished corner of the earth that meant home—if all these had, in some way we know nothing of, left the impress of their thankfulness and love upon these stately plants.

From a rough-hewn bench before the outermost oak, I would gaze down toward the town two miles below and upon the twin towers of its great Gothic minster. I might well have been walking round those great fluted columns and gazing up to the graceful clerestory windows and the delicate tracery of the triforium, instead of beholding the wonders of nature's tectonic art. But far more wonderful than the physical resemblance was that atmosphere of worship, harmony and humility that both possessed alike.

Do not think that the tree cathedral stands in every wood lot or spinney. It may be sought up hill and down dale before it finally reveals itself. But, when it is found, it is universal in its inspiration. Unlike its sister of stone, it draws its wonder and awe, its happiness and love from all races. It was not built for Christian, Moslem or Hindu, nor for the savage, but for all alike. It preserves all the beauty and none of the barbarism of pagan days. It is the grove of Aricia, without the dread rites of the priesthood of Diana. It is the sacred grove of the early Celts, when pagan sacrifices are no longer seen "through the green arches of the Druid's oak." It is a shrine where even this unamazed generation of many mighty inventions may still betray a saving remnant of humility and wonder.

H. J. S.

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All Seasons Beautiful

Therefore all seasons shall be sweet to thee,
Whether the summer clothe the general earth
With greenness, or the redbreast sit and sing
Betwixt the tufts of snow on the bare branch
Of mossy apple-tree, while the nigh thatch
Smokes in the sun-thaw; whether the eave-drops fall
Heard only in the trances of the blast,
Or if the secret ministry of frost
Shall hang them up in silent icicles,
Quietly shining to the quiet moon.

—SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, in "Frost at Midnight."

Islands of Yesterday

Twice a week a steamer leaves Galway town and makes a journey back into time. The journey is to the Aran Islands, that group of three small islands which lie out from the west coast of Ireland, dreaming contentedly about the things of long ago. No burr of machinery, no whizz of speed disturbs their dream, for Aran work is handwork, and Aran speed is the speed at which a man can walk or a horse can gallop.

The islands are softly shrouded in a veil of peace that is stirred only by the rhythmic breath of music, lilting the whispering tune that the wind plays as it ripples through a field of rye. On a day when the world is sun-soaked and a warm wind is laden with the mingled fragrance of a flower-strewn meadow, the peace throbs with joy, as one black speck after another mounts higher and higher into the blue, spilling out its ecstasy as it climbs, hangs vibrating in the high air, then drops like a stone to the earth.

Liquid sounds there are, too, that fall gently upon the ear. There is the tinkling trickle of spring water that soaks out of a fern-drenched bank of limestone and, running along a crevice in the rock, is led over a fern leaf from whose curving tip it falls sparkling like a chain of crystal beads into a tiny pool of clear, cool water. Beside a quiet cove the sea comes lapping with gurgling sounds against the rocks or playing in gentle little wavelets over a strip of clean, shining sand.

Sometimes the peace is rent with the crash of a roaring crescendo, as the Atlantic gnashes its white teeth in fury and hurls itself against the high cliffs on the western side of the islands. With an echoing boom, the waves smash against the cliff face and then leap up in a cloud of white spray that blows sometimes halfway across the islands.

The view from these cliffs, on a clear day of sunshine, gives to the eyes that quiet satisfaction gained by looking at far-off things. On the western side a sheet of water, restless and shining, falls away from the cliffs and rolls on, forever it seems. Southward the cliffs of Moher on the mainland stand out, bleak in the sunshine, while still farther south in a blue faintness Kerry flings its last mountain into the sea. But loveliest of all is the eastern view where the Connemara Mountains pierce the blue distance with their bluer peaks. White curling waves wreathe like serpents about their feet, and about the feet of rocky islets lying out from the shore.

Walking into one of the low thatched cabins on the Aran Islands is like walking into the middle of an old story, so unreal does it seem to sit on a low stool by an open turf fire and watch the woman of the house bending over her spinning wheel. The fleecy red petticoat she wears throws a splash of warm color across the earthen floor of the kitchen; and, as she turns the wheel that sets the bobbin singing its merry tune, she tells of how it is in a hurry she is to get the thread spun and sent to the weaver the way she will be having a piece of flannel to make "himself" a shirt. Trousers she makes, too, and coats, for it is now the women who are the tailors out here. Then she turns around, and, in soft Gaelic, tells one of the children to take a pail and go to the well for water. Stirring the glowing turf, she hangs up the black kettle and soon there is a steaming cup for the stranger.

Fountain in the Desert

A mule, a sturdy beast, was waiting to convey me from Metlaoui to Tozeur. Leaving my heavier baggage to follow with some camels, I rode into the dawn. . . .

Straining my eyes at the watershed beyond El-Hamma, whence one has the first view of Tozeur and its palm forest, I thought to detect, at an immeasurable distance, two minute dusky streaks, swimming in air—other oases, no doubt. They seemed to dangle, by some gossamer thread, from the grey vault of heaven.

This first view of the oasis of Tozeur, and the Chott Djerid beyond it, has often been praised. To me, arriving at the water-shed on a cloudy afternoon, that line of inky-black palm trees with its background of blanched sterility melting into a lowering, leaden-hued sky, conveyed a most uncanny impression: the prospect was absolutely familiar! Yes, there was no doubt about it: I had seen the place before; not in Africa, of course, but—somewhere else. Where—where? Suddenly I remembered: it was a northern landscape, a well-known forest of sombre firs, rising out of the wintry plain. The white, salty expanse, filling up the interstices between the palms, helped to complete the illusion; it was powdered snow among the tree-tops. For a brief moment I was transported.

It was not long before I found a companion at Tozeur. He was an Arab from the Souf, region of sand; dark-skinned, oval-faced, with straight eye-lashes, straight nose, and an infectious, lingering smile. . . .

And here a wild craving came upon me: I wished to follow the winding of this brook and trace it to its source, which I judged to be not far distant. The companion smiled, as usual; he was ready for anything; but the undertaking proved to be rather arduous. We walked and climbed for long among the gardens, crawling under vines and thorny shrubs, wading tributary brooks and clambering up and down their steep earthen banks with a hundred dogs in full pursuit; there was no possibility of orientation; we doubled our tracks over and over again—it was like being imprisoned in the works of a clock.

At last, and doubtless by the merest of accidents, we emerged from the true oasis of orderly fruit trees and vegetables; the soil became sandy and uneven, with palms sprouting up in isolated clusters amid tamarisks and bristly reeds. The stream, meanwhile, continued to divide and subdivide into smaller rivulets. After a good deal of walking on this kind of ground, we finally reached the head of the waters—the eye, as the Arabs poetically call a fountain, alluding to its liquid purity, its genial play of light and movement.

It trickles out under a tall incline of sand, and the crowns of the palms at this spot are not quite on a level with the desert overhead. Looking down from these sandy heights, I found that we had followed a tortuous river of green palms, that flowed through yellow sands into a distant lake of the same green—the oasis.—NORMAN DOUGLAS, in "Fountains in the Sand."

The Herons

As I was climbing Ardan Mor
From the shore of Sheelan Lake,
I met the herons coming down
Before the water's wake.

And they were talking in their flight
Of dreamy ways the herons go
When all the hills are withered up
Nor any waters flow.

—From "The Complete Poems of FRANCIS LEDWIDGE."

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Jean Léon Gérome, from a Portrait Bust by Bernstamm.

IN SPEAKING of the French artist, Jean Léon Gérome, M. André Castaigne said of him: "Truth is the one word which best sums up the essential attribute of his character"; and Gérome explained his own personal interpretation of the word, as applied to his work, when he said that "truth is the one thing good and beautiful, and to render it effectively (in art) the surest means are those of mathematical accuracy."

This is the keynote of his teaching; and it is as a teacher of the principles of pure art, rather than as a superlatively great painter or sculptor, that his name will go down to posterity. For, in spite of his high ideals and his unfailingly conscientious and correct drawing, his work seems to lack that indefinable inspiration and creative imagination which true genius demands. Many of his pictures are fine, even magnificent, in conception; yet because his conscientious desire is always to paint the thing as, from his own observation, he knows it to be, he misses the fire of the artist who shows it to us as he individually visualizes it in his thought.

Gérome's sculpture is a finer thing than his painting; because his admirable drawing was so true that it could worthily be modeled without lacking fidelity in the nobler mediums of stone or marble. On the other hand, his adherence to and love for the art of ancient Greece prompted him to essay the use of polychrome after the manner of the Greek school; and in this again his figures lose something of dignity and nobility, the coloring inducing a certain flatness and lifelessness which is far less convincing than are those in the untinted stone or metal. In both painting and sculpture, he covers a wide range of subjects. His travels in the East, to Constantinople, Judea, Egypt, Syria, inspired such canvases as "The Sphinx," "Gladiators Before Cæsar," "The Augustan Age"; and among his sculptural groups, "Pygmalion and Galatea," "Anacreon," "Bellona," and "The Ball Player." He tried to make Greece and Rome live once more; and, although loving dramatic effect, he was yet too deliberate in his methods, with a power which has not the warmth of affection, and appealed, therefore, more to a public who desired sensation than to those who sought beauty of a gentler kind in nature.

That the man himself must have been lovable cannot be doubted; nor that he gave himself to his work with a great sincerity and humility. One who knew him describes him understandingly, and shows him to us just as we should expect from the virile bust before us, A tall, spare man, quiet and reserved in manner; he had a fine, intellectual head. The kindly, earnest expression of the deep eyes, the charming smile, the honesty and nobility of his aims, indicate all that his career meant in the artistic circle of his day, including as it did such masters as Meissonier, Benjamin Constant, Fallero, Sargent, Van Beer. His master, Delaroche, was a realist of the romantic school; Gérome was a conscientious and untiring pupil. When he came in his turn to teach, he was insistent in his demand for honest work. This integrity is always evident in his own work; his backgrounds, his animals, draperies, accessories are carefully studied, nothing being timidly avoided or carelessly treated. And in such overelaboration lies in a measure the reason why his place is not in the first line of painters, but ranks as a sincere and much respected teacher, who aimed high. Having no false estimation of his own works (for he was able to appreciate their shortcomings), he demanded a high standard and unremitting effort from his pupils.

There could scarcely be found any portrait of the artist which better expresses his intense interest in his art, or more adequately portrays the kindly and devoted teacher, completely absorbed in the task in hand. This fine bust, which is in the Musée du Jeu de Paume of the Luxembourg, in Paris, is the work of the sculptor, Bernstamm, and requires no comment or commendation. It speaks for itself. The splendid modeling of the head and hands, the remarkable sense of living interest, thought, and industry are apparent even in a reproduction. Jean Léon Gérome, himself, could desire no finer memorial.

Children's Evenings at Farringford

Of the evenings at Farringford very much has been written by grown-ups of and for grown-ups, but no one has told the children's side of these evenings. When Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson were alone, or had only intimate friends—such as our parents—or one or two distinguished guests, to dine with them, the meal was served in the anteroom. . . . As soon as dessert was ready, a summons was sent upstairs to the distant nursery:

"Send the children down!"

And then what a combing of curls (very sadly tangled) and straightening out of frocks and tunics set in! Two girls and two boys, all with long hair and sashes to be tied, and only one nurse to attend to them all! And one boy full of pranks and mischief!

"It's just his fun!" laughed the long-suffering nurse, whilst she struggled with Lionel's mass of red-gold curls, he, overbrimming with merriment, hindering her patient labors.

At last we were ready, and down we trooped, led by Hallam, whose duty it was to serve the dessert—a loving duty, performed gently, and with that simplicity and absence of affectation, that straightforward courtesy, which characterized both boys. Of this simple frankness a great man once said he did not know whether they had inherited or been taught it.

Even children notice harmonious effects, and to this day I can see that Farringford drawing-room as it looked then: The soft browns and crimsons touched here and there by the glow of fire and candles—for, if my memory is correct, it was candles that were used; the lady on the sofa, who must never be disturbed by raised voices or noisy steps, robed always in a trailing gown of dove-colour, her dark hair crowned with a triangular piece of old lace hanging in lappets on either side of her clear-cut, highbred face, and whose low-toned call of "Allie!" never failed to attract the attention of the bearded poet. . . .

Last, but to us not least, the two boys. Straight and tall, dressed always in tunics and knee-pants of the same shade of gray as their mother's gown—belted on weekdays, crimson sashed and crimson stockinged on Sundays, holidays, and everyday evenings; low, strapped slippers always worn in the house; and on their broad, lace collars their long golden hair falling, Lionel's curls forever in his eyes. They were both fine boys, but the younger's beauty was so great that even we children were conscious of it. . . .

Occasionally the tall folding doors of the drawing-room opened, and in the entrance stood, solemnly gazing at us—though a twinkle lurked in his deep eyes—a well-known, loosely clad figure. The boys sprang to meet their father, and lights and music were called for. Then what a banging and beating of the piano, what a shouting there would be! Lionel was really musical, but there was not much music to be got out of that ancient instrument. . . . The hush and quiet which usually prevailed downstairs vanished as if by magic. Scottian songs and old English ballads made the lofty rooms ring again. The poet never failed to call for *Auld Lang Syne* as a wind-up, he himself standing and crossing hands with the rest, his deep voice chiming in.—EDITH NICHOLL ELLISON, in "A Child's Recollections of Tennyson."

„Ziehet"!

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

WER auch nur einen Augenblick lang einen Schimmer von der in der Christlichen Wissenschaft geoffenbarten Wahrheit der Vollkommenheit Gottes und des Menschen erhascht hat, kann nie zu dem Glauben zurückkehren, daß der Mensch ein materiell sei, oder daß er materiell und geistig sei. Er wird immer das Verlangen haben, die Herrlichkeiten des Reiches Gottes klarer und häufiger zu erkennen. Wer diesem inneren Drange folgt, kommt immer dem näher, was die Heilige Schrift „den Frieden Gottes" nennt, „welcher höher ist denn alle Vernunft". Selbst wenn man diesem Drange keine Beachtung schenkt, schlummert er im Denken weiter, bis er in der Stunde der Not wie eine im Sonnenschein aufgehende Knospe erblüht und den aufwärtsführenden Pfad desjenigen erhellt, in dessen Bewußtsein der Same der Wahrheit gesät war.

Der Christliche Wissenschafter erkennt, daß dieser geistige Drang dem „stillen, sanften Sausen" der Wahrheit zuzuschreiben ist. Er weiß, daß die Gewohnheit, darauf zu horchen, gepflegt werden muß, damit der Weg aufwärts nicht unklar und sogar zeitweise verborgen werde. Ohne ein wachsendes Gottesverständnis, das aus beständigem Einssein mit Gott hervorgeht, kann man nicht folgerichtig und beharrlich weitergehen. So oft wir den liebevollen Schutz Gottes beweisen, steigen wir eine Stufe höher dem ersehnten Ziele der Vollkommenheit entgegen. Keine vermeintliche irdische Macht kann uns den so gewonnenen Vorteil rauben, wenn wir beharrlich auf die Stimme der Wahrheit horchen.

Als die Kinder Israel von den Ägyptern hart bedrängt am Roten Meere anlangten, konnten sie offenbar weder vor- noch rückwärtsgehen. Aber was befahl ihnen Gott durch ihren Führer Mose? Er hieß sie „ziehen". Wer hat nicht schon diesen Posaunenruf gehört,—die Aufforderung, den Panzer der Wahrheit anzulegen und zu „ziehen"? Wenn dem erleuchteten Bewußtsein die volle Bedeutung des Befehls klar wird, gibt es kein Zögern. Die Kranken, die Notleidenden, die Bedrängten erheben ihren Blick zum Vater und ziehen festen Schrittes weiter. Dankerfüllten Herzens werden sie dann frei.

„Ziehet"! Welche Forderungen schließt dieses Gebot in sich? Mut, Ausdauer, Demut, Stärke, Glauben. Warum werden wir aufgefordert zu ziehen? Um unser Vertrauen auf Gott, die allein wirkliche Macht und Gegenwart, zu erproben, und weil es zum Siege führt. Mose bewies die Folgen des Gehorsams überzeugend, als er auf Gottes Befehl „seine Hand über das Meer reckte . . . und die Wasser sich voneinander teilten. Und die Kinder Israel gingen hinein, mitten ins Meer auf dem Trockenen".

Eine Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die sich unlängst vor eine schwierige Aufgabe gestellt sah, fragte: „Was soll ich tun?" Eine andere Schülerin antwortete: „Was kann man da anderes tun als weitergehen?" Wie ein tapferer Soldat erfaßte sie die Bedeutung der dem materiellen Sinn gestellten Endforderung, und mit neuem Mut und neuer Kraft schüttelte sie die sich aufdrängende Verzagtheit ab und ging mit bestimmten Wahrheitserklärungen vorwärts. Im Verlauf einer Stunde erkannte sie, daß die Heilung, die sie brauchte, stattgefunden hatte, daß sie wie die Kinder Israel durch das Meer menschlicher Zweifel und Befürchtungen hindurchgegangen war und eine höhere Auffassung von Gottes Schutz und Führung gewonnen hatte.

Wenn der Irrtum am lautesten schreit, daß es nicht möglich sei, vorwärts zu gehen, dann ist es Zeit, dieses Gebot zu befolgen und sich vom Irrtum freizumachen. Die Wahrheit ist allmächtig; dies wird dadurch bestätigt, daß wir ihre Kraft beweisen. Es wird nicht von uns verlangt, daß wir einer Steinmauer entgegengehen, die die Wahrheit nicht für uns durchdringen kann. Es wird nicht von uns verlangt, daß wir weitergehen, wo es unmöglich ist, weiterzugehen; denn dem, der mit dem Verständnis der Allheit Gottes ausgerüstet ist, ist nichts unmöglich. Der sanfte, erhaltende Einfluß der Gegenwart Gottes harrt immer des Pilgers, der jeden Schritt in Christi Namen macht. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 149, 150) ermutigt uns Mrs. Eddy mit dem liebreichen Rat: „Bedenke, daß du in keine Lage kommen kannst, sei sie auch noch so ernst, wo die Liebe nicht schon vor dir war, und wo nicht ihre liebreiche Lehre dich erwartet. Verzweifle daher nicht und murre nicht; denn das, was zu erretten, zu heilen und zu befreien trachtet, wird dich führen, wenn du diese Führung suchst".

Wenn wir manchmal am Roten Meer der Erfahrung stillstehen, können wir uns an dem erhebenden Gebet des Psalmisten aufrichten: „Was betrübst du dich, meine Seele, und bist so unruhig in mir? Harre auf Gott! denn ich werde ihm noch danken, daß er meines Angesichts Hilfe und mein Gott ist".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Pittsburgh Lights

It was upon a soft warm night in early spring that we climbed a steep hill in the outskirts of Pittsburgh, to view the lights of the city. The moon hung low, red-faced and dull, through the all-enveloping veil of smoke. Down below, away in all directions, spread the lights—steady yellow lights, winking green and red ones, millions of them. They pierced the dark surface of the Alleghany, as it wove its course among them. Brightly illumined steamers, gliding up and down the river, shattered these placid reflections, leaving golden or particolored ripples in their wake. Now and then a dark tugboat swept the valley with its great searchlight, or shot its white shaft into the smoky, starless sky, while from over the hills to the south, where the great blast furnaces stood, a lurid light quivered along the horizon and cast a livid glow over all the sky. The flame rose high for a moment, then died quickly away, leaving murky darkness save for smoldering embers low in the south—only to rise again, more luminous than before, till it seemed to merge all in a vast glowing crucible of light. Only the moon remained apart, separate, remote, untouched by this fitful flamboyance, until it dropped behind the dark hills, leaving the giant fires in uncontested possession.

Doorway

If I write, from time to time
Shall I put laughter into rhyme,
Laughter that is wave or tree
Or wind-bells tinkling airily,
Laughter that is brook and rill—
Or winking stars beyond the hill?
With these bars, this verbal cage,
I'll hold this gladness to a page;
And when the door is wide, ajar,
I'll hear it sing, and see—a star.

HELEN MARING.

"Go forward"!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN one has glimpsed, even for a moment, the truth of the perfection of God and man as revealed in Christian Science, he can never return to the belief that man is wholly material, or that he is both material and spiritual. Always there remains with such a one an urge to gain clearer and more frequent visions of the glories of God's kingdom. If obeyed, this urge leads ever nearer to what the Scriptures tell us is "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding." Even if ignored, the urge remains latent in thought until, in the hour of need, like a bud expanding in the sunlight, it blossoms to brighten the ascending pathway of the one in whose consciousness the seed of Truth was sown.

The Christian Scientist recognizes this spiritual urge as due to the "still small voice" of Truth; and he sees that the habit of listening to it must be cultivated, lest the upward way become dim and even be temporarily obscured. One cannot go forward consistently and persistently without a growing understanding of God, born of constant communion with Him. With every proof of God's loving protection, we rise a point higher towards the cherished goal of perfection. No supposititious earthly power can force us to lose the advantage we have thus won, if we persistently listen to the voice of Truth.

When the children of Israel arrived at the Red Sea, with the Egyptians close behind them, apparently they could neither retrace their steps nor go forward. But what was God's command, given to them through their leader, Moses? It was to "go forward"! Who has not heard this clarion call, this summons to put on the breastplate of Truth and "go forward"? When the full import of the command dawns on the enlightened consciousness, there is no hesitation. The sick, the needy, the entangled, lift their eyes to the Father and with firm steps go forward. Then, with grateful hearts, they are freed.

"Go forward"! What does this command entail? Courage, persistence, humility, strength, faith. Why should we be asked to go forward? It is in order to test our trust in God, the only real power and presence. It is because that is the direction of victory. Moses conclusively proved the results of obedience when at God's command he "stretched out his hand over the sea . . . and the waters were divided. And the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea upon the dry ground."

A student of Christian Science, recently coming face to face with a difficult problem, asked the question, "What shall I do?" Another student replied, "What is there to do but go forward?" Like a brave soldier she caught the import of the ultimatum issued to material sense and with renewed courage and vigor she shook off the arguments of discouragement and went forward with positive statements of truth. Within an hour she realized that the needed healing had taken place; that she, like the children of Israel, had passed through the sea of human doubts and fears and won a higher sense of God's protection and guidance.

The time to go forward and break the hold of error is when error shouts the loudest that we cannot obey this command. Truth is omnipotent, and proof of this is found in the demonstration of its power. We are not asked to face a stone wall that Truth cannot penetrate for us. We are not asked to go forward where it is impossible to go forward, for nothing is impossible to one armed with an understanding of the allness of God. The gentle, sustaining influence of God's presence is ever awaiting the pilgrim who takes every step in Christ's name. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 149, 150) Mrs. Eddy encourages us with the tender counsel: "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance."

As we sometimes tarry beside some Red Sea of experience, we can assure ourselves with the uplifting prayer of the Psalmist: "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German].

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NEW REGIME WELL UNDER WAY

Many Newcomers Out for Pennsylvania Varsity Football Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22—The University of Pennsylvania football team, now under the complete control of the department of physical education, of which Dr. E. L. Mercer is the head, starts scrimmage work for the first time this week, under the immediate direction of Harvey J. Harman, professor of physical education, and coach, with full official sanction, of the team, at Camp Wyomissing, in the Pocono Mountains.

The problems which have arisen out of the reorganization of athletics here have been completely adjusted, and one of the developments has been already shown, as many athletes who never came out for the team before, are now enthusiastically supporting the new régime, with its adoption of Warner football, of which method the new coach is regarded as one of the greatest adherents. The most notable of these is Edward J. Wlodyka '33, formerly of the track squad, who is now installed as right guard of the first team, while most of the candidates for that job in previous years, Cyrus B. Newcomb Jr. '33, Robert F. Cullen '32, and Victor Dragon '32, are not even on the third eleven. Another newcomer is John K. Edwards '33, the quarter-miler, who is fullback on the second team, after only one week of play.

John E. Robinson '32, who has been the regular substitute for center for two years, but was kept from the first position by the skill of Roy Engle, who left college last year in midseason, about the time of the change in plans, is now center on the first team, with Nicholas Treretola '33, another good substitute, acting as snapper-back on the second team. A third team finds J. K. Kline '34, freshman center last year, in the place, while John P. Powhida '33, who moved over from a back position during last week, is progressing rapidly toward a position higher up in the list. Others trying for the place include John Looby '32, also a substitute in past years, Robert H. Powell '34, and Grant Taggart '33.

Willson Only Veteran Kept

Only Osbern P. Willson '33 of the experienced group of guards, has been able to hold onto his place against the onslaught of the newcomers, and is now at left guard on the first team, with Wlodyka intrenched on the right side. D. F. Giberson '34, last year freshman guard, is left on the second eleven, with the removed Cecil Barrett '33, at right, while two of the new candidates from outside the old squads, James H. Osborne '32 and Edward E. Abdella '32, hold the places on the third eleven.

C. D. Morris '32 and Stanley J. Sokolis '33, both substitutes last year, are in the lead for the tackle places vacated by the graduation of John A. Olsen and the retirement from the university of T. Edward Bloch. Both have their letter from the past season. William T. Sweeney '33, also a letter man, is right on the second team; but Arthur H. Rapson '34, of the new finds, has beaten out William C. Stinson Jr. '32 and George L. Stanford Jr. '32 for the other second-team place. Another pair of sophomores, Robert E. McCaffrey '34 and Carl A. Palombo '34 of the regular freshman team last year, fill the places on the third team with a dozen others ready to fill in if necessary.

Strong on the Ends

Opportunely for the Warner style of football, which lays great stress on end play, the strongest feature of the present team is its ends. Capt. Paul G. Riblett '32 is at right, with William Raffel '32 balancing him at left. Leonard J. Tanseer '32, captain-elect of the basketball team, is right behind them, on the second team, while Melbourne Himeon '33 is also on the second team. A pair of sophomores has also usurped the places of older players on the third eleven in these positions also, with J. B. Powell and J. E. Ludwig in the places, while Frank H. Merrick '32 and J. K. Bainbridge '33, as well as a host of others, are in the background.

There are plenty of veteran backs at the disposal of the new management, with more in reserve. At quarterback, William S. Graupner '32 is calling the signals for the first eleven, with Warren A. Gette '32 and George A. Munger '33, as halves, and Carl J. Perina '33, full; Monroe G. Smith '33 is quarter on the second, with Jerry Ford '32 and Robert R. Onderdonk '33 as halves, while John K. Edwards '33 of the newcomers breaks in as fullback.

The third team is less settled, with Wallace D. Hall '32 at quarter, from the veteran group; E. D. Lewis '34 of last year's freshmen and Edward B. Masavage '33 as halves, and Lionel F. Collis '33 at back. Charles M. Greene '32, a veteran back, is off the list, with 20 others, both of last year's freshmen and newcomers, though working at the camp.

The schedule, an inheritance from the old management, is just as difficult as in past seasons, with some changes. All the games will be staged at Franklin Field, with the single exception of a visit to South Bend to encounter Notre Dame. The season will begin against the local rival, Swarthmore, on Oct. 3, and will run until Dec. 5, when the Midshipmen from Annapolis will bring their corps to Philadelphia. The complete list is as follows:

Oct. 3—Swarthmore, at Franklin Field; 10—Franklin and Marshall, at Franklin Field; 17—Lehigh at Franklin Field; 24—University of Wisconsin, at Franklin Field; 31—Lafayette, at Franklin Field.

Nov. 7—Notre Dame, at South Bend; 14—Georgia Technology, at Franklin Field; 26—Cornell, at Franklin Field.

Dec. 6—U. S. Naval Academy, at Franklin Field.

BIRMINGHAM WINS BY 3 TO 1

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 22 (AP)—Birmingham of the Southern Association defeated Houston of the Texas League, 3 to 1, here last night in the fifth game of the "Dixie Series" and thus trimmed the Texans' lead to one game. Birmingham had dropped three straight games and a victory for Houston last night would have ended the series. The teams will resume play Wednesday in Birmingham.

Wes Ferrell Ends New York's Streak

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	104	44	.703
New York	90	58	.603
Washington	90	58	.603
Cleveland	74	75	.497
Boston	61	87	.412
Detroit	60	88	.405
St. Louis	59	90	.396
Chicago	56	93	.372

RESULTS SEPT. 21

Boston 2, St. Louis 0.
Boston 9, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 2.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 5.
Washington 5, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 5, New York 1.

New York's string of 10 straight victories was ended on Monday when defeated by the Cleveland Indians, 5 to 1. The Washington Senators beat the Chicago White Sox, 5 to 3, and climbed back into a tie with New York for second place in the American League standing. The Boston Red Sox continued to play fine ball, taking both games of a double-header from St. Louis, 2 to 0 and 9 to 2. By virtue of this double victory, the Red Sox are now in undisputed possession of fifth place in the race. Detroit and Philadelphia divided two games, the A's taking the first, 3 to 2, and the Tigers the second, 6 to 5.

Wes Ferrell stopped New York's winning streak. He limited the Yanks to nine hits, which he kept well scattered throughout the nine innings. Charlie Ruffing was his opponent. The big New York right-hander held the Indians to eight hits, but could not deliver tight ball in the pinches. Ruffing gave seven bases on balls and struck out four. Ferrell's record was one less in each case. Dick Porter hit a double and single for the Indians and batted in two runs. Luke Sewell drove in the other two runs and hit two singles. Ben Chapman had a double and a single for the Yankees and sent in his team's only run.

Hadley and Marberry divided the pitching for the Senators. The former started and lasted six innings, getting credit for the victory. Marberry finished and held the White Sox to three hits. Ted Lyons went the route for Chicago. Both teams gave their pitchers perfect support in the field, but the Senators were more timely with their hits. Gill, Washington right fielder, hit a home run and single. Kuhel and Bluege also had two hits apiece for the winners. Sullivan's double and single led Chicago's attack. A base on balls and three successive singles gave the Senators two runs in the sixth and their margin of victory.

Two well pitched games put the Red Sox in fifth place. Ed Durham, who has been pitching fine ball for the Boston club during the past month, limited the Browns to three singles in the first game and shut them out. His team mates made two errors behind him, but gave him two runs and that was enough. Otis Miller drove in one Boston run and scored another in the third inning. Ed Morris pitched the second game for the Sox and was touched for only four hits, all singles. Rothrock led Boston at bat in this game with three singles, accounting for three runs. Sam Gray pitched six innings for the Browns and was brilliant until the winners rallied for five runs in the sixth.

Home runs by Jimmy Foxx and Al Simmons were the big factors in Philadelphia's victory over the Tigers in the first game. Ed Rommel worked in the box for the champions, while Hogsett pitched for the Tigers. The latter was given better support in the field and at the bat, but could not win. George Uhle, veteran righthander, defeated Peterson, Philadelphia rookie, in the second contest. The Tigers scored four runs before the champions could count, but Foxx hit his second homer of the day in the seventh inning with the bases full, and tied the score. He went to bat as a pinch-hitter. Detroit won the game in the ninth. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	8	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	2

Batteries—Ferrell and Sewell; Ruffing and Dickey. Umpires—Guthrie, Campbell and Moriarty. Time—2h. 5m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	x	5	8	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	8	0

Batteries — Hadley, Marberry and Spencer; Lyons and Garrity. Winning pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Owens. Time—1h. 48m.

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	2	8	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—Durham and Connolly; Coffman and Bengough. Umpires—Van Grafian, Geisel and Nallin. Time—1h. 38m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	x	9	12	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	1

Batteries—Morris and Storie; Gray, Kimsey and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Gray. Umpires—Geisel, Nallin and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 55m.

AT PHILADELPHIA
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	x	3	8	1
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	11	0

Batteries—Rommel and Heving; Hogsett and Grabowski. Umpires—McGowan and Dinneen. Time—1h. 27m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	6	13	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	5	7	2

Batteries—Bridges, Uhle and Ruel; Peterson and Palmisano. Heving. Winning pitcher—Uhle. Umpires—Dineen and McGowan. Time—1h. 57m.

EIGHT CLUBS ADMITTED

Eight new clubs were admitted to membership in the New England A. A. A. U. at its annual meeting held at the Boston A. A. Clubhouse Monday evening. They are the Maccabees Association of America, Dorchester, Mass.; St. Mary's Cadets, Lawrence, Mass.; Karhu A. C., Quincy, Mass.; American Legion No. 291, East Lynn, Mass.; Sons of Italy, Brockton, Mass.; J. M. Curley A. A., West Roxbury, Mass.; Lawrence Post No. 15, A. L., Lawrence, Mass., and Associated Clans of Boston and vicinity. William P. Kinney was elected president for the eighth year; Thomas J. Kanaly was elected vice-president; J. Frank Facey of Cambridge was elected secretary-treasurer for the thirty-ninth time and Frank X. McGrath was elected handicapper for the thirtieth time. The treasurer's report showed $9867.76 in the treasury and a trust fund of $23,150.

ALEKHINE SURE OF VICTORY

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 22 (AP)—The twenty-second round of the international chess masters tournament was played here yesterday, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France, by drawing with E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany, obtained a total score which assures him the victory, regardless of the outcome of his four remaining games. Winners yesterday were Gene Marocsy of Hungary and M. Spielmann of Austria. Four games were drawn.

CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

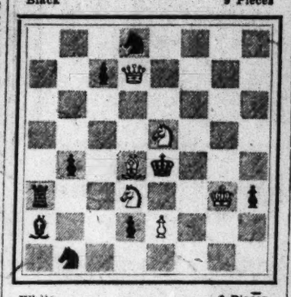
PROBLEM NO. 1341
By A. C. Challenger

Black 10 Pieces

White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1342
By J. Vasta

Black 9 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1339. B-Kt6

No. 1340.
1. B-R2 P-Kt3
2. K-Kt3 K-K4
3. K-Kt4 mate

1. ——— PxRP
2. Q-Kt8

1. ——— PxBP
2. Q-B5

An old theme, the Bristol-Indian, in a new and economical setting.

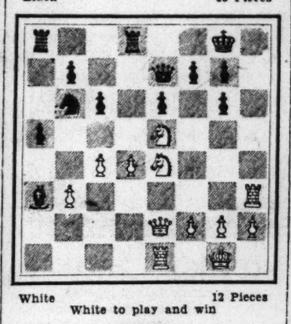
End-Game No. 61. White's winning move is 1 P-Q5. If Black replies 1 . . . QxP; 2 Q-B6ch, K-Kt; 3 QxBPch, K-R; 4 Q-B8 mate follows. If 1 . . . KtxP; 2 R-Kt3ch, K-R3; 3 Q-R4 mate.

END-GAMES

Here is a spectacular victory won by Yates, the new British champion, from Reti, who resigned after Yates made a single move.

End-Game No. 62

Black 13 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

The British Chess Federation Congress was held this year at Worcester. There were three main events, a championship tournament, a major open tournament and a ladies' championship. Of these the championship attracted the most attention, for it was the first time that Sultan Khan, the last champion, competed, with Sir George A. Thomas and Yates, perennial winners. The finish was very close, Yates leading Khan and Winter by half a point. Yates lost only to Khan in the final round, but Khan lost to Spencer, Sergeant and Sir George A. Thomas, who tied for third and fourth.

The major open tournament was another triumph for Miss Vera Menchik, women's world champion, who led the field by a point. Jackson was second, with Dr. Seitz, Broadbent and Znosko-Borowski following in the same order.

The British ladies' championship resulted in a tie between Mrs. Michell and Mrs. Wheelwright, neither of whom had ever won before. Mrs. Stevenson, the previous winner, tied for third with Miss Andrews.

The shortest game in the championship tournament was between Gibson and Alexander. It developed into a fiery Evans, in which White overstepped himself.

EVANS GAMBIT

Gibson White	Alexander Black	Gibson White	Alexander Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 Castles	P-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11 PxP	Q-B3
3 B-B4	B-B4	12 B-KKt5 (a)	Q-Kt3
4 P-QKt4	BxKtP	13 Kt-R4	Q-R4
5 P-B3	B-R4	14 P-KR3	KKt-K4
6 P-Q4	Kt-B3	15 B-K3	B-K3
7 PxP	Kt-KKt5	16 P-Q7ch	K-B
8 B-B4	Q-K2	17 B-B5ch	K-Kt
9 Q-Q5	B-Kt3	Resigns	

(a) 12 B-Kt3, B-K3; 13 Q-QKt4, and White has a fine game.

Among his victims at Prague, Kashdan numbers the famous Jugoslavian amateur, Prof. Vidmar. In the Sicilian which follows, Kashdan gets an advantage on the Q file in the early part of the game. By dint of careful, critical plays he turns this slight positional superiority into a win.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Kashdan White	Vidmar Black	Kashdan White	Vidmar Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 R-Q2	KR-QB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 KR-Q	Kt-K
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 B-KB4	R-Q
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	18 P-QKt3	QR-B
5 Kt-QB3	P-K3 (a)	19 K-Kt2	Kt-Kt
6 KK-Kt5 (b)	P-QR3 (c)	20 P-QR4	P-Kt5
7 Kt-Q6ch	BxKt	21 Kt-R2	Kt-QB3 (f)
8 QxB	Q-K2	22 B-KKt5ch	P-B3
9 B-KB4	Kt-KR4	23 B-K3	Kt-B2 (g)
10 QxQ (d)	KxQ	24 B-Kt6	R-Q2
11 B-K3	P-QKt4	25 B-QB5	Kt-K
12 Castles	P-Q3 (e)	26 KtxP	Kt-K4
13 B-K2	Kt-B3	27 B-Kt6	R-QR
14 P-B3	B-Kt2	28 P-R5	P-Kt3
		29 Kt-Q3	Resigns

(a) 5 . . . P-KKt3, followed by B-Kt2, is a good playable variation.

(b) This aims to exploit the weakness at Q6. If 6 . . . P-Q3; 7 B-KB4 practically compels P-K4, which leaves the QP decidedly backward.

(c) Griffith and Goldstein gives 6 . . . B-Kt5; 7 P-QR3, BxKtch; 8 KtxB, P-Q4; 9 PxP, PxP; 10 B-K2, Castles; 11 Castles.

(d) 10 Castles also continues the pressure on the Q file.

(e) Presumably Black did not care for 13 B-B5ch, when his game becomes more tied-up than ever.

(f) Not 21 . . . P-QR4 on account of the "hole" at QKt4.

(g) White threatens 24 B-Kt6 and if R-Q2; 25 B-B5, which actually follows. Probably 23 . . . R-QR offers the best defensive chances. Then, however, after 24 B-Kt6, R(Q)-B, White can open things up favorably with P-KB4 and B5 at the right time.

LETTERS FOR OUTBOARD RACERS

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 22—In recognition of their work in a sport which Dartmouth does not have, varsity letters have been awarded to John R. Hamel '32 of Syracuse, N. Y., and Theodore M. Thompson of Lake Placid, N. Y., for their victory in the Eastern intercollegiate outboard motor races which were held at Skaneateles, N. Y., last June. The Athletic Council announced that the letter events in the fall program are the following: Football, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Stanford; soccer, Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Cornell; cross-country, Harvard-M. I. T. triangular.

SARAZEN TOPS N. E. OPEN GOLF

Scores 71 on Wollaston Links for a Two-Stroke Lead Over Rivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 22—Eugene Sarazen of the Fresh Meadow Country Club, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., gained a two-stroke lead in the first New England open golf championship at the Wollaston Golf Club yesterday when he scored rounds of 38 and 33 for a 71. Four players followed Sarazen's 71 with 73's to tie for second place. They were: R. A. (Bobby) Cruickshank of the Purchase Country Club, Purchase, N. Y.; Charles MacAndrews of Quincy; David Hackney of the Vesper Country Club, Lowell, and Larry Rowe of the Purpoodock Club, Portland, Maine.

Although several of the announced starters were missing, among them Walter C. Hagen, Francis D. Ouimet and young Tom Creavy, winner of the Professional Golfers' Association championship at Rumford, R. I., last week, the $3000 prize purse attracted a good field. Densmore Shute, Lake Forest, Ohio, P. G. A. runnerup, and Aubrey Boomer of England, who holds the professional championship of France, played but failed to score better than 80 and 77, respectively.

The scoring honor among the 40-odd amateurs was taken jointly by E. J. Busiere of the Sandy Burr Country Club, Boston, and Harold Nute of Manchester, N. H. Nute scored nine-hole rounds of 37 and 39, while Busiere went out and back in 38s.

About 1200 people followed Sarazen, John Joseph Farrell, Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Boomer. Sarazen played brilliantly on the slippery links, which were covered with mist most of the day. His card:

Sarazen, out . . . . 5 4 4 3 4 4 5 5 4—38
Sarazen, in . . . . . 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 4—33—71

The scores of those turning in 80 or better follow:

Eugene Sarazen, Fresh Meadow	38	33 71
R. A. Cruickshank, Purchase	38	35 73
Charles MacAndrew, Quincy	36	37 73
David Hackney, Vesper	37	36 73
Larry Rowe, Portland (Me)	38	35 73
Bill Mehlhorn, unattached	39	35 74
John J. Farrell, Oak Ridge (N Y)	38	36 74
Bert Nicoll, Belmont Spring	39	35 74
Bob Crowley, Haverhill	35	40 75
Ted Turner, North Adams	37	38 75
J. H. Kirkwood, unattached	37	38 75
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford (N Y)	37	38 75
Jack Curley, Stoney Brae	38	37 75
James Hendry, Manchester, N H	36	39 75
*Harold Nute, Manchester, N. H.	37	39 76
James Shepard, unattached	37	39 76
*E. J. Busiere, Sandy Burr	38	38 76
John Jack, Keene, N. H.	41	35 76
Arthur West, North Andover	39	37 76
John Freitas, Segregansett	39	37 76
Louis Myers, Ledgmont, R. I.	37	39 76
Tom Mahan, United Shoe	37	40 77
John Shimkonis, Andover	38	39 77
John Gilholm, New Bedford	36	41 77
Henry Ciuci, Mill River, Conn.	40	37 77
Aubrey Boomer, St. Cloud, France	38	39 77
Alex Simpson, Springfield	39	38 77
George McLeod, Belmont Spring	41	37 78
Donald Vinn, Plymouth	37	41 78
Dick May, Metacomet, R. I.	40	38 78
*Bob Hutton, Wollaston	41	37 78
*R. G. Hopkins, Wollaston	38	40 78
Obert Wood, Oklahoma	40	38 78
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy	41	37 78
*Fred Hannon, Scarboro	41	37 78
Bud Clancy, North Shore	40	38 78
John Bernardi, Charles River	39	39 78
Roy Bronsdon, Oyster Harbors	39	39 78
Russell Hale, Commonwealth	41	38 79
Harold Calloway, Berkshire Hills	40	39 79
R. Gilson, Cleveland, O.	41	38 79
Jack Gray, Wollaston	37	42 79
Ernest Ryall, Poland Spring, Me.	41	38 79
C. Searles Reed, Thorny Lea	41	38 79
Fred Bentley, Louisquisset, R. I.	41	38 79
Syd Covington, Hartford, Conn.	40	39 79
*B. F. Oxnard, Metacomet, R. I.	38	41 79
Martin Higgins, Fall River	39	40 79
Willie Ogg, Worcester	41	38 79
Joe Palumbo, R. I. Country	41	38 79
Ted Gow, Rockport	43	37 80
*Joe Fay, Wachusett	41	38 79
*Floyd Ciuci, Brooklawn, Conn.	41	39 80
Bob Low, Ipswich	41	39 80
Densmore Shute, Lake Forest, O.	38	42 80
Frank Gilholm, Augusta, Maine	41	39 80
Louis Ciappetta, Sequin, Conn.	41	39 80
Joe Lally, Jackson, N. H.	41	39 80
Tony Guimelli, Warwick, R. I.	44	36 80
Ralph Thomas, Sandy Burr	40	40 80
John Cowan, Oakley	40	40 80
Ray Linahan, Metacomet, R. I.	39	41 80
*A. M. Hoxie, Oyster Harbors	38	42 80
Massie Miller, Norwich, Conn.	40	40 80
Jack Perkins, Sunset Ridge, Conn.	42	38 80

*Amateur.

SIDELINES

THE alumni of Wisconsin are going to have their first chance to view a Badger eleven in the East this coming Oct. 24 since 1899, at which time the Wisconsin team played at Yale. The Badgers invade Philadelphia to battle Pennsylvania. Senator Robert M. and Gov. Philip F. La Follette are expected to attend as Wisconsin alumni members.

Bill Ingram, new football coach at California, issued a drastic order refusing the customary passes of admittance to practice sessions. There are several graduates who looked upon this privilege as a custom and will need time to see any justice in the new ruling.

Coach Hollingberry of Washington State probably has as severe a task as any coach in the country. He is handing the team that was Pacific coast champion in 1930 and lost 17 lettermen by graduation last fall. The Cougars are faced with a hard schedule, calling for seven Conference games in succession.

Wednesday night the Harvard Club of New York will give a dinner in honor of Eddie Casey and William J. Bingham, new head coach and athletic director at Harvard. The members of the club and New York newspaper men will attend.

Travis T. Brown '34 and Paul E. Johnson '34, two promising backfield candidates, will be ineligible to play for the West Point team this year at least because of scholastic difficulties. Harley N. Trice '32, veteran right guard, also will be out of action for a time.

According to reports, Yale failed to score against its scrub opponents, but such reports mean little unless explanations state how serious the workout was.

The special train to be run in excursion style for those who wish to follow the University of Texas eleven to Boston for the clash with Harvard will have plenty of opportunity to take in other contests on the way back. The trip is being arranged to allow stop-overs.

T. O. "Red" Saussele '32 of the Washington University (St. Louis) eleven wants to play professional football this year, but a ruling of the pros may prevent his doing so. The rule of the association states that no college player is eligible until his class has graduated. The case of Joe Savoldi of Notre Dame is classed differently in that he had not left college of his own volition.

Next Saturday the football season for the eastern major elevens will be started with contests. Few of the scheduled games are likely to offer much in the way of opposition, but the candidates have their opportunity to show their worth. The leaders to get under way will be Brown, Colgate, Boston College, Columbia, Cornell, Fordham, West Point, Syracuse, Holy Cross, New York University, Pittsburgh, Carnegie Tech and Penn State. Practically all the small New England college elevens will make their début with the chief game bringing togther Williams and Boston University at Williamstown.

The following week will see the remaining five, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania and the Naval Academy teams start.

U. S. Women Fencers Lose to British Team

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 22

THE United States women's fencing team met with its first defeat of its British tour last night, bowing to a team from the Salle Tassart-Perkins, 7 to 2. Miss Marion Lloyd, captain of the American team, won one match and lost two, as did Miss Molly Burnside. Miss Dorothy Locke met with three straight defeats.

Leaders Sure Of Their Positions

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	98	52	.653
New York	87	64	.576
Chicago	82	70	.539
Brooklyn	77	73	.513
Pittsburgh	74	76	.493
Philadelphia	64	86	.427
Boston	63	89	.414
Cincinnati	58	93	.384

RESULTS SEPT. 21

St. Louis 11, Brooklyn 10 (10 innings).
New York 15, Chicago 7.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Cincinnati 3, Boston 2.

The first five clubs in the National League are quite sure of their positions in the standing. Philadelphia, which holds sixth place, defeated Pittsburgh on Monday, 6 to 4, to more firmly grip its position in the race. Boston slipped further behind the Phillies when defeated by Cincinnati, 3 to 2. St. Louis won from Brooklyn in 10 innings, 11 to 10, while New York triumphed over Chicago, 15 to 7.

Fine relief pitching by Ray Benge enabled the Phillies to beat the Pirates. Jim Elliott started for the winners and did well until the eighth inning. Then the Pirates filled the bases with only one man out and Benge was called into the game. He held his opponents hitless during the remainder of the game. Fred Brickell led the Philadelphia attack with three singles and scored two runs. Klein had two singles and drove in two runs. Friberg's triple was the only extra-base hit made by the Phillies. Jensen hit a home run and a single for the Pirates and accounted for three runs.

The Reds made it three straight over the Braves with Red Lucas pitching. The Braves touched the veteran right-hander for nine hits, but could not deliver in the pinches. Cincinnati totaled 13 hits off Harry Seibold, Boston right-hander. Seibold pitched until two were out in the eighth inning and then was replaced by Sherdel. Cuccinello and Durocher had three hits apiece for the Reds. Berger, Schulmerich and Worthington made two hits for the Braves.

"Rip" Collins, Cardinal rookie playing right field, connected with a long triple in the tenth inning against Brooklyn, to drive in Bottomley with the winning run. Cy Moore was pitching for the Robins at the time and therefore was charged with the defeat. Tony Kaufmann starred in the box for the champions. He relieved Bill Hallahan in the sixth inning with a man on base, one out and the Robins leading, and did not allow a hit during the remaining innings. The losers hit only two balls out of the infield and they were easy flies to the outfield. It was Kaufmann's first victory of the season. Hafey had a perfect day at bat for the Cardinals with a double and two singles in three times up. Bottomley made three hits, drove in four runs and scored four himself.

The Giants pounded five Chicago pitchers for 27 hits and won easily. They scored four times in the first inning and then seven more runs in the third. Fullis did the best for the Giants. He hit a homer and four singles in six trips to the plate, accounting for five runs. Allen made four hits out of seven trys, while Marshall had four out of six. Bell made three hits for the Cubs and Barton hit a homer. Howard Schumacher, a young rookie, went the distance for the Giants and did quite well. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	6	10	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	9	3

Batteries—Elliott, Benge and McCurdy; Harris, Spencer, Osborn, Wood and Finney, Grace. Winning pitcher—Elliott. Losing pitcher—Harris. Umpires—Moran, Quigley and Barr. Time—1h. 59m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	x	3	13	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	9	0

Batteries—Lucas and Asbjornson; Seibold, Sherdel and Cronin. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Scott. Time—1h. 38m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	11	16	1
Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	10	13	1

Batteries — Hallahan, Kaufmann and Mancuso, Gonzales; Phelps, Heimach, Day, Moore and Lopez, Lombardi. Winning pitcher — Kaufmann. Losing pitcher — Moore. Umpires—Magerkurth, McGrew and Reardon. Time—2h. 27m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	4	0	7	1	0	0	2	1	—	15	27	1
Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	—	7	10	2

Batteries — Schumacher and O'Farrell, Hesley; Smith, Sweetland, Welch, Teachout, Baecht and Hartnett. Losing pitcher —Smith. Umpires—Rigler, Pfirman and Donnelly. Time—2h. 34m.

AVERY BRUNDAGE REELECTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Avery Brundage was reelected president of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States here last night. Mr. Brundage, a famous all-around track and field athlete a decade ago, is also president of the A. A. U. of the United States and the American Olympic committee. Vice-presidents elected were P. W. Blankley, C. J. Van Camp and Racine Thompson of Chicago and R. F. Dueker of Milwaukee. F. L. Steers was elected secretary-treasurer, and R. E. Davis, chairman of the registration committee.

BURKE AND VON ELM WIN

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 22 (AP)—Four birdies in a row near the end of the match enabled Billy Burke, United States open champion, with George von Elm, his runnerup in the title play this year, to defeat James K. Thomson, Mohawk Golf Club professional, and John H. French, Mohawk champion, in an 18-hole exhibition match here yesterday. Von Elm made three of the birdies to complete the second nine holes of the Mohawk course in 33 strokes, three under par. His 38 on the first nine gave him an even par 71. The open champion had 74, Thomson 73 and French 75.

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT

Kansas City Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended Apr. 31 net of $4,612,545 after interest, federal taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with $4,000,-906 in the like period of 1930.

TROJANS HAVE 20 LETTERMEN

Coach Jones Expects Strong Southern California Football Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22—When the whistle blows to start the opening game of the 1931 football schedule, Coach Howard H. Jones will not only have a veteran team on the field; but he will be prepared to open up with formations absolutely new to his players at the University of Southern California.

Word comes direct from the Trojan mentor that his 1931 machine will employ the open style of play more than ever before. Power-play formations will still be very much in evidence; but the Trojans of 1931 will rely on speed and trickery to turn plays into touchdowns. Twenty lettermen answered the call for practice, seven of whom were regulars in 1930. Coach Jones started out with 60 men, every one of whom is capable of playing excellent football. Each year Jones finds it harder to pare down his squad to a manageable size.

Southern California faces 10 games, seven of which are to be played against members of the Pacific Coast Conference. The other three are with St. Mary's, Notre Dame, and Georgia. There is just one "breather" on the schedule, the game with Montana, to be played in Los Angeles Nov. 14, the Saturday before the Trojans meet Notre Dame at South Bend.

Should Be as Good as 1930

Of this season, Coach Jones says: "Southern California, with seven regulars returning to the squad, should have just as good a team as the squad of 1930. Too much cannot be expected of the Trojans of 1931 when it is considered that they have probably the hardest schedule in the country, facing at the start of the season such teams as St. Mary's, Oregon State, Washington State, Oregon, and California at Berkeley on successive Saturdays, and then finishing up with Stanford, Notre Dame, Washington and Georgia.

"I look for Erny Pinckert '32, who was an All-American halfback last year, to be even better as a fullback this season, and I expect some more fine playing from O. E. Mohler '33, quarterback.

"In the Pacific Coast Conference, I believe our greatest competition will come from Stanford and Washington. The teams of the coast will probably be more evenly matched than ever before, and there should be some great games, with probably more than the usual number of surprising results."

In each succeeding year, close observers of football at S. C. have noticed that Jones has exper

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Two More Tribes Get Bible in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—Two new vernaculars have been added to the number of languages in which the Bible or parts of it are printed, and the world's "best seller" is now circulating among the tribes that border the Hindustan-Tibet road, the pictorial highway that follows the heights and valleys of the Himalayas.

At the annual meeting of the Punjab auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, recently held here, it was announced that certain books of the Bible have been printed in Pushtu and Kulu, languages spoken in areas of northwest India, and are now circulating in tribal districts where no missionary has yet set foot.

It was also revealed that work is on hand for printing a revised Urdu Bible. The existing Urdu Bible weighs approximately 3½ pounds, whereas the proposed new volume will only weigh about two pounds.

An American missionary cited instances of lawbreakers, imprisoned in consequence of activities in the civil disobedience movement, having their viewpoints altered after reading the Bibles supplied to them in prison. There were cases where such men had adopted the Christian faith.

GIFT TO FOREIGN LEGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria—A gift of $1000 to the Foreign Legion has been accepted by the French Government. It was presented by a Dane, Lieut.-Col. Otto Berg of the Third Danish Infantry Regiment, to show his appreciation of the Legion, in which he served from 1904 to 1910.

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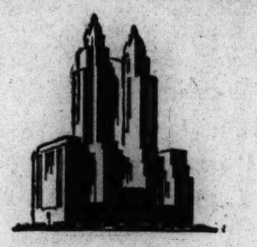

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STOCKS RISE SLOWLY IN A QUIET MARKET

Prices at Close Are Little Changed From Monday's Quotations

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Wall Street financial markets regained their composure today.

Stocks fluctuated uncertainly in quiet trading after a little flurry at the opening, and foreign bonds rebounded rather briskly, although domestics encountered some further liquidation.

More foreign currencies were quoted by foreign exchange dealers, although business remained highly restricted.

Stocks closed with a steady tone without much variation from Monday's final prices.

U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Electric and General Motors were little changed, while a number of rails, together with Consolidated Gas, Westinghouse, Woolworth, Johns-Manville, American Can, Case and American Smelting advanced a point or so.

Western Union rallied 7.

Sales approximated 2,000,000 shares, less than half of yesterday's volume.

The improvement in the Paris Bourse, and restricted resumption of trading at Amsterdam and Brussels, were encouraging, together with announcement that the London market would reopen tomorrow. Much of yesterday's uneasiness was due to the fact that all foreign markets were closed with the exception of Paris.

It was feared that a world-wide rush to liquidate might converge upon New York. On the contrary, however, international bankers state that there is some buying of American securities in progress for foreign account.

Constructive Developments

Several Wall Street bankers look for constructive developments as result of the British crisis, believing that they will expedite settlement of Franco-German differences, and lead the way to a revision of intergovernmental debts.

Some skepticism is expressed in Wall Street over the prospect of any more redistribution of monetary gold supplies in the near future. International bankers recognize that the lodging of three-fifths of the world's monetary gold supply in France and the United States embarrasses the rest of the world, and would welcome any workable remedy.

They point out, however, that so long as a nation spends more abroad than its income from abroad, the difference will have to be made up by shipping gold or borrowing, and that a permanent remedy will require that each nation bring her expenditures into balance. Some feel that a revision of debt payments might help accomplish this.

The bankers' acceptance market was a little firmer today, dealers advancing their prices to ⅛ of 1 per cent, bringing them back to the level of last May. It was pointed out that much of the world foreign trade has been financed through the medium of sterling acceptances, but that with the unsettlement in London there will probably be an increased demand for dollar acceptances.

The weekly statement of Federal Reserve Weekly reporting member banks was for the period ended Sept. 16, and primarily reflected the government financing. A gain of $420,000,000. in government deposits was shown. All other loans, which includes commercial loans, declined $42,000,000.

Foreign Bonds Rally

A striking recovery in foreign obligations featured the bond market today.

Gains of several points each were scored by German 5½s and 7s, Belgian 7s, Norwegian 6s, Chilean 6s of 1960, San Paulo 7s of 1940 and United Kingdom 5½s of 1937. The recovery in European issues was accepted as an indication that apprehension over the British crisis was subsidizing, at least for the present.

The depreciation in sterling will considerably ease the burdens of Latin-American countries which have large payments to make in that currency and therefore make it easier for them to meet obligations elsewhere.

Bond dealers generally agree that little need be expected in the way of offerings until the European situation becomes clarified. The events in London have caused the withdrawal of foreign funds to home markets. As the apprehension of investors decreases, this capital will have to find employment and a good deal of it is expected to be lodged in dollars, which, of course, would help the bond market. However, this is a long-range viewpoint.

Domestic obligations continued to be depressed and further new low levels were reached. Trading in a number of such issues was not particularly active.

Liberty and United States Treasury issues made irregular gains.

DIVIDENDS

Standard Screw Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, placing the stock on a $4 annual basis compared with $6 previously. The dividend is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Sept. 30, to stock of record Sept. 21.

National Fire Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24.

Associated Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1-50th of a share of class A, or 1-200th of a share of $5 preferred on the class A, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Sept. 30.

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents a share on the common and .87½ cents on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Gimbel Bros. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 21.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

American Optical Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1.

West Point Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Webster & Atlas National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, operating the Pequot textile mills, today declared a quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24 This represents a reduction of $1 from the dividend rate paid the first and second quarters this year,

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Sept. 22	Sept. 21
14½	2¼		Abitibi Pow & P	400	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
23⅜	5	1	Adams Express	3500	9¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
92	78⅛	5	Adams Exp pf	10	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	80¼
33½	2		Adams Millis	400	27⅞	27	27⅛	27½
23½	11¾	1.40	Addressograph	400	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
109⅝	67⅛	3	Air Reduction	2100	69¾	67¾	67⅞	68¼
10¾	1¾		Airway Elec App	400	2	1¾	1¾	2
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	41100	17⅛	15¾	16¾	15¾
6	5		Albany PW Pap	100	6	6	6	6
13⅜	3⅛		Alleghany Corp	5100	3⅝	3¼	3½	3⅞
59½	6		Allegh pf wx xxx	100	9	8	8	11
59	8½	1.20	Allegh pf ww XL	300	8½	8½	8½	
46¼	24	1.20	Alleghany Steel	170	26	26	26	26
182¾	86⅛	6f	Allied Chem	7200	94	90⅛	91	92¼
126	120½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	121	121	121	121
42⅜	14½	2	Allis Chalmers	5300	16	15	15⅛	14½
2½	1		Amal Leather	100		1½	1½	1½
23	14⅝	3	Amerada	200	14½	14½	14½	14¾
29¾	7⅞		Am Ag Ch Del	400	8½	8⅛	8½	8¾
62⅜	20⅜	.35	Am Bank Note	400	22	21	22	21¼
66¼	24	1.20	Am Bank Note pf	10	60	60	60	60
14⅜	1½		Am Beet Sugar	100	1¾	1¾	1⅞	1¾
38	24⅛	2.40	Am Brake S&F	1400	24⅝	24½	24½	24½
124⅜	110½	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	110¾	110½	110½	
129¾	78	5f	Am Can	9900	82⅝	80½	80½	80¾
152½	140	7	Am Can pf	400	141¾	140	140	140
38⅜	9¾	1	Am Car & Fdry	400	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10
88	54	7	Am Chain pf	100	55	55	55	54
48¾	35⅛	3f	Am Chicle	100	36	36	36	37½
21¼	6	.80	Am Colortype	400	6	6	6	6
14½	5⅛		Am Com Alcohol	1200	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅜
33½	9		Am European	400	11¼	11	11	11
51¾	14¼		Am & For Pow	11400	16½	15⅛	15½	16
90	50½	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	51½	50½	50½	52½
79½	25		Am & For Pw 2pf	1300	26¾	25	26	26
10⅜	5¼	1	Am Hawaiian	400	5	4½	4½	5¼
8	1		Am Hide & L	4900	1¾	1¼	1¾	1
30	10½		Am Hide & L pf	100	16	16	16	16
31⅝	12½	3	Am Ice	700	13½	12¾	13	12½
77¾	57	6	Am Ice pf	100	57	57	57	57
26	6½		Am International	4500	7¾	6¾	7	7⅛
30¾	9⅞	1	Am Locomotive	400	10¾	10⅛	10½	10¾
84¾	65⅛	7	Am Loco pf	400	65⅛	65¼	65¼	65½
23¾	5		Am Metal	2200	6⅛	5⅜	6	5⅞
89½	41	6	Am Nat Gas pf	10	41	41	41	
39½	5		Am Nat Gas pf	100	6	6	6	6
57½	42½	3	Am News	170	44½	44	44	44½
64¾	18½	1	Am Power&Lt	5500	20	18½	18⅝	19
102	75	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	75	75	75	
85	58½	5	Am P&L pf sta	100	58½	58½	58½	
26½	7½	.60	Am Radiator	7700	9¾	8¾	9	9
12⅜	7¼		Am Republics	100	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7½
37⅜	15½		Am Rolling Mill	2100	15½	15	15	15⅝
66	34⅜	5	Am Safety Razor	100	36	34½	35½	34¾
13⅜	9		Am Ship & Com	500	½	½	½	½
58½	19¾	2	Am Smelt & Ref	4700	22⅜	22½	21¾	20½
138½	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	100	100	100	103
4½	½		Am Solvents & C	100	½	½	½	½
11½	1		Am Solvents pf	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
31¼	9½	1	Am Steel Fdries	1400	10	9½	10	10½
48¾	37	2½f	Am Stores	1400	38½	37½	37⅝	38
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	200	44½	43¾	43¾	45
108½	96	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	400	98½	98	98½	98
201¾	135¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	17900	140¼	138¼	138½	140½
110½	82	7	Am Type F pf	100	89	89	89	89½
80¾	31¼	3	Am Wat W&E	2100	35¾	31¼	31¼	35⅛
107	92	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	89½	89½	89½	92
79	30	3	Am WW&E ct	1400	32⅛	30	30	32
11⅞	5¼		Am Woolen	400	6½	6¼	6¾	6⅛
40	20½		Am Woolen pf	1900	29¾	27⅞	29½	27¾
8¾	3		Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4¼	3¼	3¾	3⅜
48½	26		Am Zinc L&S pf	200	30	30	30	32½
43¼	17	1½	Anaconda Cop	11900	17½	17	17	18
26¼	16½	1	Anaconda Wire	100	16½	16½	16½	17½
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	3200	14	13	13	
19½	7		Andes Copper	2100	7¼	7	7	7¼
18	8		Archer Daniels	1200	9½	9	9	9¼
72	29¼	7	Armour Del pf	500	31	29¼	29¼	30
4½	1¼		Armour Ill A	2100	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
27⅜	3¼		Armour Ill B	400	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
47	7¾		Armour Ill pf	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	9½
9	3⅜		Armour Constable	400	4½	4½	4½	4¼
28⅞	4		Asso Apparel Ind	500	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
29⅜	12½	2½	Asso Dry Goods	400	14¼	13	13	12½
108	105	10	Atchison T & SF	4600	114¾	113¼	114	112
108¼	96	5	Atchison pf	400	96¼	96	96¼	98
120	71	7	Atl Coast Line	100	71¾	71¼	71¾	73
53½	19	5	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	19	19	19	
23⅜	11	1	Atl Refining	8400	12¼	11¾	11⅞	11¾
54	28	4	Atlas Powder	400	29½	28	28	
13½	5½	1	Atlas Stores	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	9600	126	118½	120	118
2½	1		Auto Sales	400	1½	1	1	1½
5	2		Auto Sales pf	20	2	2	2	2
6½	2¾		Aviation Corp Del	4600	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞

— B —

27⅞	8		Baldwin Loco	1600	8¾	8½	8½	9
87⅞	31	5	Balt & Ohio	4300	35¾	33½	33½	33¾
80½	50	4	Balt & Ohio pf	200	50	50	50	50
113½	99¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	2½		Barker Bros	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
60	28⅜	6½	Barker Bros pf	10	29½	29½	29½	29¼
14½	5		Barnsdall A	15400	6	5¾	6	6
81	48	4	Beatrice Cream	400	48¾	48¾	48¾	49
62	44	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	44	44	44	45½
6½	1¾		Belding Hem	1700	5½	5	5¼	5
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	1100	17⅜	16½	16½	16½
46½	29	2	Best & Co	7200	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	30½
46¾	32¾	2	Bethlehem Steel	12100	35½	35	34⅞	35
123⅞	94⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	400	97¾	95½	97¼	97¾
29	8	1	Blaw Knox	600	12	8	8	
20⅜	16½		Bloomingdale	50	18½	18½	18½	18½
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	25½	23¾	24½	25
76½	43½	3f	Borden	4300	46	45	45½	46½
30¾	11¼	1	Borg Warner	2100	15	12½	12⅝	12½
3¾	1¼		Botany Mills A pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	8400	9⅛	8⅜	8½	8⅝
24½	10	2	Briggs & Strat	1400	10⅜	10	10	
5¼	1		Brockway	600	1⅛	1	1	1¼
69⅜	39¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	600	43	39¾	39¾	43
94¼	50	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	80	80	80	
129⅝	94	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1700	99	97¾	97¾	98
15	4½		Brunswick Balke	700	5	5	5	4½
20⅞	5½		Bucyrus Erie	1300	7	7	7	5½
114	102½	7	Bucyrus E pf	100	96	95	95	
5⅝	2½		Budd Mfg	500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
34⅞	8		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	8½	8¼	8¼	9¼
13	4⅞	1	Budd Wheel	1800	5½	5	5¼	4⅞
23	5½		Bullard	400	5½	5	5	5¼
15⅜	6¾	.80	Bulova Watch	700	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
32¼	19⅞	1	Burroughs Add	900	19⅝	19½	19½	19⅝
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	400	18½	18	18	18
104	70	7	Bush Terminal deb	20	70	68½	68½	70½
2¾	1⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
1¾	¾		Butte & Superior	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20⅜	7		Butterick	200	7⅞	7	7	7⅜
69¾	15½		Byers	1800	19⅜	17½	18⅛	18

— C —

53	18½	2	Calif Packing	400	18¾	18½	18⅝	18½
16⅜	8	1	Campbell Wy&C	300	9¼	8½	9¼	8⅝
43⅜	23½		Calumet & Ariz	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25½
11⅜	4		Calumet & Hecla	600	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4½
45	20	3	Canada Dry	1200	20½	20	20	21¾
45⅜	14⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	6300	16⅜	15½	15¾	14⅞
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	500	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
16	9½		Capital Admin	300	10½	9	9	10½
36⅞	29	3	Capital Admin pf	300	30¾	30¼	30¼	
131½	42½	3	Case Threshg	9100	48⅞	45	45¼	46¾
52½	14¾	3	Caterpillar Trac	600	15⅝	15	15	16
4	2		Cavanagh Dobbs	10	2	2	2	
16	4		Celanese Corp	100	5½	5½	5½	
13¾	3		Celotex ct	600	3	3	3	3⅛
25¾	16	1½	Central Aguirre	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¼
8¼	2½		Century Ribbon	200	4¾	4½	4½	4
30½	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	3600	13¼	10½	12¾	10½
7¼	2¼		Certain-Teed	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
22¼	3¼		Checker Cab Mfg	400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	5
54½	22¾	3	Chesapeake Corp	1300	23⅛	21¾	21¾	22¾
46½	24½	2½	Ches & Ohio	7500	28¼	25¾	27	27¼
7⅞	3⅜		Chi & Gt West	800	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	3⅞
27½	15		Chi & Gt W pf	400	17⅛	17	17½	19½
8⅞	3		Chi Mil & St P	2500	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
15⅜	4¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	1000	5½	5¼	5¼	5
45½	15	4	Chi & N'western	400	17¼	16½	16½	17¾
15½	5		Chi Pneu Tool	500	5⅞	5	5⅞	6
65½	20		Chi Rock Isl & P	2300	28	24½	28	27½
99	48	6	Chi R I & P 6%	100	54	44	44	
101	50	7	Chi R I & P 7%	100	50	50	50	
23	16	3	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12	12	12	16
23	16	3	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12	12	12	16
133¾	125	7.50	Chicle Company	2400	132½	131¾	132	132¾
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	2790	14⅞	14½	14¼	14¾
37⅜	27	3.60f	City Ice & Fuel	500	29⅞	29	29⅞	30
90	70	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	71	71	71	
4¾	1		City Stores	300	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼
22⅞	12	1	Clark Equipment	100	12	12	12	12
34⅛	16¾	3	Cluett Peabody	100	17½	17½	17½	17
101	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	100½	100½	100½	
1770	128	7.50	Cocoa-Cola	1200	134	132	132	133¾
50½	34½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	300	36	35¾	35¾	36¼
104½	100	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	98	98	98	100
17½	8		Collins & Aikman	800	9	8¾	8¾	8½
95	71	7	Collins & A pf	100	86½	86½	86½	89
10¼	7½		Colonial BBea Oil	200	9	9	9	8
32¾	9½		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	9¾	8⅞	9	9¾
45¾	19⅞	2f	Columbia Gas	11900	21¼	20	20¼	20½
109½	94½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	92¾	92¾	92¾	94½
111¾	49⅝	5f	Columbian Carb	1300	52¼	49½	51	52
16⅜	3¼	.56	Columbia Graph	1900	4⅜	4	4⅜	3⅞
23¼	11½	1	Comm Credit	2900	12½	12	12	12
25⅞	20	1¾	Comm Cred pf	100	87	86½	86½	24
35⅞	30⅝	3	Comm Cred A	800	30½	30	30	31½
256	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	10	23	23	23	23
34	18⅜	2	Comm Inv Tr	3400	18½	17½	18	18¾
106	100	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	10	100	99½	99½	100
90	80	6	Comm I Trfov pf	300	80	79	79	80
21½	9⅞	1	Comm Solvents	8700	11¾	10⅞	11⅛	11½
12	4⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	46500	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅜
100⅜	80	6	Comwlth &S 6 pf	500	79	77	79	80
14⅜	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	1400	11½	10⅞	11⅛	11
15	3¾		Consol Film Ind	1200	5	4½	4½	5
18⅞	9⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	100	10	10	10	10
109⅝	73⅛	4	Consol Gas	16600	75	73¼	73⅞	74¼
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	600	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	104¼
15⅞	10¾	1	Consol Laundries	500	11	10¾	11	11⅛
42½	22	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	23	20	20	22
1¾	⅝		Consol Textile	3000	½	½	½	½
8½	2½		Container A	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
3	⅞		Container B	500	1	⅞	1	⅞
30	5½		Cont Baking A	800	6½	6¼	6½	6½
3⅝	1		Cont Baking B	1300	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	400	46¼	45½	45¾	47
62¾	38⅜	2½	Cont Can	1900	40½	38½	39	39⅝
16⅞	5½		Cont Dia Fibre	700	5½	5½	5½	5½
51⅜	25¼	2.40	Cont Insurance	3800	25½	25	25	25½
2⅜	1⅛		Cont Motors	1400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12	5		Cont Oil	3700	6¾	6¼	6½	6¼
12	1½		Cont Shares	1400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
86⅝	44⅝	3	Corn Products	2100	47¾	47½	47½	47½
18	4		Coty	700	4½	4¼	4½	4¾
34½	20½	2f	Cream of Wheat	200	21	20	21	20½
38¼	18¼	2.40	Crown Cork & S	500	19⅜	19	19	19⅛
63	30⅜		Crucible Steel	900	34⅜	33¾	33¾	34
106	71	7	Crucible Steel pf	120	69½	69½	69½	71
5½	2½		Cuban Am Sugar	300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
2⅝	⅞		Cuba&Cane Fr	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
48⅞	35⅜	4	Cudahy Packing	400	37½	36¾	36¾	37½
100	62½	4	Curtis Publishing	700	62	61½	61⅞	63
118⅜	100	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	100	100	100	100
5⅞	1⅜		Curtis-Wright	8000	2½	1⅞	2	2
8½	3		Curtis-Wright A	1500	3¼	3	3	3
41	12½		Cutler Hammer	200	13	12⅝	13	12½

— D —

23	5½		Davison Chem	1500	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½
22	13⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	15	14	14	13⅞
187¼	96½	9	Del & Hudson	800	101½	101	101½	103
102	39½	4	Del Lack & W	1100	33⅝	32	32¾	33
106	136	8	Detroit Edison	200	137	136	136	136
23	14	1	Diamond Match	1100	16	15	16	14½
28½	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	300	24⅞	24¾	24¾	24¾
13½	8½	1	Dome Mines	3100	10	8¼	9¼	10
34	14¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	800	16½	15¾	16¼	17
21¼	13¼	1.20	Douglas Air	300	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
107	69	4	Du Pont de Nem	8900	72	70¾	70¾	70½
124¾	117½	6	Du Pont deb	100	118	118	118	118

— E —

13¼	4⅞		Eastern Roll Mill	200	5	4½	4½	4⅝
180¾	113¾	6	Eastman Kodak	2300	120	118	120	130½
135	128¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	135	135	135	
21⅞	8½	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	1300	8¾	8½	9⅛	9½
11⅜	3¼		Elmgton&Behdd	300	3½	3½	3⅝	3½
54⅞	13		Elmgton&S pf	200	54½	53	54½	53¼
74⅜	27	4	Elec Auto-Lite	3100	30¼	29	29½	30
110	89	7	Elec Auto-L pf	100	89	89	89	
4½	2		Elec Boat	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
9⅛	2½		Elec & Mus Ind	6000	3½	3½	3¼	3
60⅜	23⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	8500	26½	24½	24½	24¾
60	30	4	Elec Stor Battery	3300	34⅜	31	33¾	31½
5¾	3¼		Emerson Brant A	900				
45⅜	30	3	Endicott Johnson	800	35	35	35	35
35⅜	25½	2½	Equitable Off Bld	400	26½	26	26½	26
45½	19¾	4	Erie RR 1 pf	100	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	19¾

— F —

23¾	7		Fairbanks Morse	200	7	7	7	7
109½	58	7	Fairbanks M pf	10	57½	57½	57½	58
6½	3¼		Fashion Park	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	
92	84	6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	300	82	82	82	
15⅛	4		Fed Screw W	100	3½	3½	3½	
30	11	1.20	Fed Wat Serv	600	12	12½	11⅝	11⅝
54½	30	2.60	Fidelity Phs2F In	1900	37½	36½	36½	38
31½	13	6	Firestone T & R	400	15½	15	15⅛	15¼
66⅛	36	6	Firestone T&R pf	600	66⅜	66¼	66¼	66
63	41	3¼	First Nat Stores	2800	48¾	46¾	47	48¾
1	½		Fisk Rubber	400	½	½	½	½
103½	91	8	Fleischmn G pf	60	99½	99½	99½	99½
64½	13⅜	1	Foster-Wheeler	1700	14¾	13¾	13⅞	13½
32½	18	.85	Fourth Nat Inv	200	19½	18⅝	19½	18
17½	4¼		Foundation	100	4	4		4¼
38⅝	9½	2½	Fox Films A	3900	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
75	70	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	70	70	70	70
43¼	17	3	Freeport Texas	1600	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	18¼

— G —

6⅜	2½		Gariel Snub A	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
60	29⅞	3	Gamewell	40	37½	37½	37½	37

HEAVY DEMAND PUTS PREMIUM ON BROADCLOTH

Some Selections of Cotton Goods Sell Lower, However

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 22—The report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York on the business for the month of August, issued last Tuesday, confirmed the strong statistical position of the mills and strengthened the expectation of a brisk business for the next few months.

As the week progressed scarcities in some constructions were brought forcibly to buyers' attention, and business increased in a number of styles.

Carded broadcloths led the buying movement. The most wanted number was the 100x60 4.10-yard, followed closely by the 112x60 3.85-yard. The demand for the former was heavy enough to allow sellers to command a premium of ¼c for spot and ⅛c for near-by delivery, lifting the price to 5¾c and 5⅝c. When buyers failed to get all of the 100x60s they desired, even at the higher prices, they bought 90x60s at 5¼c and 80x60s at 4¾c, a gain of ⅛c on each construction. More than 10,000,000 yards of carded broadcloths were sold.

After determined resistance to persistent bids for large orders of print cloths at ⅛c under the market one mill comprised and sold more than 1,000,000 yards of 80x80 4.00-yard, 39-inch at 5 5-16c which was 1-16c concession. Other mills followed suit and more than 5,000,000 yards of that number were sold for near-by delivery. The buying stimulated sales of other numbers at quoted prices.

Sheetings Quiet

The 39-inch, 72x76 4.25-yard sold at 5c and the 68x72 4.75-yard at 4¼c. The 38½-inch, 64x60 5.35-yard remained firm all week at 4c. The bag trade bought fair yardage of 27-inch 7.60-yard, 64x60 at 2¾c and 36-inch 5.75-yard, 64x60, at 3¾c.

Sheetings were generally quiet and growing accumulations caused some selling at slight concessions. The 31-inch 48x48s 5.00-yard, sold at 3½ to 3¾c, the higher price being for spot delivery. The 36-inch goods of the same count and weight sold at 3½c. The 37-inch 48 squares, 4.00-yard, brought 4⅛c, and the 36-inch 2.85-yard 5⅛ to 5¼c. The 40-inch 2.85-yard moved at 5⅜ to 5¼c, and the 44x44 5.00-yard at 3½c. All of the above except the last mentioned show a drop of ⅛c from the previous week.

Pajama checks, 36½-inch 88x88s, 4.00-yard, dropped to 5¾c, and the 72x80 4.70-yard to 5½c. The 36-inch osnaburgs 7-ounce, yielded to 5¾c, but the 2.85-yard goods were firm at 4⅝c. Drills were also quiet and generally easy. The 37-inch 3.95-yard sold at 4½c, but the 2.00-yard goods held at 8c.

In colored yarn goods, business was fairly brisk. A number of manufacturers report a fair volume of orders for denims and related goods on the basis of the new low prices recently established. One leading manufacturer controlling mills making goods for nearly all divisions reports last week's sales the best in a long time.

Fine Goods Trading Spotty

In the fine goods division the prices of acetate content goods have generally been settled for the different constructions on the basis of the new low prices of those yarns. They have left buyers somewhat in doubt as between goods containing both rayon and acetate yarns and those containing only acetate yarns. Business, therefore, was somewhat spotty in these goods.

Trading is still confined to a fairly steady run of small orders for immediate delivery and mills expect many scarcities to develop as soon as the real fall boying begins. There is developing a new demand for quality. In August buyers insisted on low prices regardless of quality, but they find that the public does not want low price at the expense of quality. They are now demanding fine goods.

Lawns moved more freely last week, some of them at slight concessions. The 40-inch 88x80s, 8.50-yard, sold at 9 to 9⅛c, and the 76x72 9.00-yard at 7¼ to 7½c. The 96x100 7.00-yard goods brought 11½ to 11¾c. Pongees, 38-inch 72x100s, 6.25-yard, sold at 9 to 9⅛c eastern, and 8¾ to 8½c southern.

Regular hard twist voiles, 40-inch 60x56s, sold at 6⅞ to 7c, and the extra hard twist at 9c. Combed sateens, 39-inch, 88x140 5.10-yard brought 13½ to 14c. The 96x160 4.50-yard brought 18½c. Combed broadcloths 37-inch 128x68s, 4.40-yard, brought 10¾ to 11½c southern, and ¼c more for eastern. The 144x 76 singles brought 12½ to 13c, and the 100s, two-ply, 28 to 28½c.

Rayon Mixtures

Rayon alpacas 68x64s sold at 14c with 60-filament, and at 12½c with 32- to 40-filament. The 35-inch, 68x52 mock crepes brought 9¼c. Rayon-filled flat crepes, 76x56s with 150-denier 60-filament rayon, brought 13 to 13¾c, and with 32- to 40-filament, ⅜c less. Cotton-filled rayon satins with 150-denier and 40-filament rayon warp and 20s to 24s combed cotton filling, 42-inch 104x72s, moved at 25 to 26c, and the 208x72s at 50c.

Rayon-and-cotton serges, 36-inch 80x72s with 30s carded warp and 150-denier filling, brought 15¾ to 16c. The 36-inch 60x48s with 150-denier, first-quality rayon warp and cotton shantung filling, brought 15 to 15½c. The 43-inch, 60x45 rayon georgettes moved at 28 to 28½c. Acetate ninons, 39-inch 80x86s with 75-denier acetate warp and filling, sold at 30½ to 34¾c.

Rayon-filled acetate taffetas, 41-inch 84x68s, brought 29¾ to 31½c. All-acetate satins, 40-inch 320x96s, panne, sold at 70 to 72½c.

UTILITIES POWER & LIGHT

Utilities Power & Light Corporation reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1931, net income after interest, depreciation, taxes and minority interest, of $7,141,080, equivalent after preferred and class A dividends, to 84 cents a share on the combined 1,197,883 class B and 2,062,874 common shares. This compares with net in the 12 months to March 31 of $7,236,840, or 87 cents a share on the combined 1,-197,882 class B and 2,015,008 common shares.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	90	90
Albany PWP 5s '48	89	89
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	46	44
Alleghany Corp 5s' 49	46	44
Alleghany Corp 5s' 50	33	30
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	96½	96½
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	86	86
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	54	53½
Amer Inter 5½s' 49	73¾	73¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s' 34	85¼	85
Amer Nat Gas 6½s' 48	13	12
Amer Smelting 5s' 47	99	98¾
Amer Sugar Rening 6s '37	103	103
Amer T&T 3½s '38 ww	114	114
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105½	104½
Amer T&T 5s '65	106½	104¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s' 43	107½	106½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	89¼	89
Amer Writing Paper 5s '47	44	44
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	99¼	99¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	89
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	57½	56
Atch T&SF gen 4s' 95	96	95½
Atch T&SF 4c '05	95	94¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	106	105½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	98¾	98¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	98	97½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s' 52	93¼	93¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	43	43
Atl Rening deb 5s '37	100	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	92	90½
Balt& Ohio 4½s '33	93½	92½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	64½	60½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	81	80
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	94½	93¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	104¾	104¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	81	81
Belding Hem 6s '36	99¼	99¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113	113
Gen Ind Lom 6s	93	93
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	100	99¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103½	103¼
Boston & Maine 5s '55	87	86½
Boston & Maine 6s '67	85	85
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	83½	83½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s 34	24½	24½
Bklyn City 1st	75½	75½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	92½	90¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	87½	87½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	110¼	110¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104	103¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	84	82
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	95¾	95½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	86	86
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s' 38	90	90
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	15½	15½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	89	89
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	90½	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	90¾	89
Can Nat Ry 5s' 70	97¾	91¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93½	92
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '89	94½	92
Can North 4½s '35	97	97
Can North deb 6½s' 46	104	103
Can North deb 7s '40	96	93
Can Pacic deb 4s	69¾	68½
Can Pacic 5s '54	87⅞	86
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	100	94
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s	90	89
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91	91
Cen Pacific 5s '60	95	95
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	100	100
Certainteed 5½s '48	47½	46
Ches Corp 5s '47	76½	74
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99	98⅝
Ches & O 4½s B	90	90
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	60	60
Chicago B & 3½s Ill div '49	91	91
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	98½	96
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	93	92⅝
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	99⅝	99½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	101	100⅞
Chicago Dist El Gen 6s	103¾	103¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	17	16
Chicago & Erie 1st	102	102
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53	50⅞
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	74¾	74¾
Chicago M&StP col 6s '34	70	70
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	12½	11¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	38½	35¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	68	68
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	50	50
Chicago & Nw 5½s '36	100⅞	101
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	82½	82¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	80	79
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	71	70
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	55	53
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	78	78
Chile Copper 5s '47	59½	58¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '66 A	95	95
Clev CC&StL 6s 1st	103½	103½
Clev Mah Val 5s	101	101
Clev Lor & W 5s '33	100	100
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105¾	105¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106½
Colonial Oil 6s '39	48½	46
Colo Industrial 5s '34	62	62
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	94	94
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	86½	86½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	97½	97¼
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99¾	99¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	95¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106¾	106¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	101	100¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	25	23¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¾	105½
Consum Pow un 5s '52	85	85
Container Corp 5s ct '43	20½	20½
Container Corp 6s '46	45	45
Corn Products 5s '34	105	105
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	4	4
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	30	30
Cuban Dom 7½s ct	6¼	6¼
Cuban Dom 7½s ct sta	6	6
Cuban Dom 7½s ct sta	6	6
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104	104
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91¾	91¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100¾	100¾
Del Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta A	103¼	102¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	78½	78½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	32¼	31½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	41½	41½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	100½	100
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107½	107½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	107½	107¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	83	82
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	95½	95½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103¼	103
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	11¾	11¼
Elgin Joliet & East 1 ct	98	98
Erie Gas 5s	100¼	100¼
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	59	59
Erie RR gen 4s '96	80⅞	80⅞
Erie RR ref 5s '67	56	55½
Erie RR gen 5s	63½	63
Erie RR gen 5s '75	56	53
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96	96
Fla East Coast 5s '74	11	11
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	85½	85
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	96¾	96¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	59	57
Gen Electric 3½s '42	99½	99½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	102
Gen Pub Serv 5½s '39	90¼	90
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	68	68
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	15	14
Goodrich 6s '45	49½	48¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	90	88½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83½	82
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	100¼	98
Great Northern 7s '36 A	101¼	100
Gulf Mobile & No 5 '50	52	52
Houston Belt 5s '37	100	100
Houston Oil 5½s '40	84¾	83½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	48	47
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	64½	62
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	64	62
Humble Oil 5s '48	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106	105½
Ill Central 4s '53	55	55
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	58	55
Ill Central 4¾s '66	52	52
Ill cCntral CStL&NO 4½s '63	52	52
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	53	53
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102	102
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	88⅞	88⅞
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	90½	90½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	51	51
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	58	58
Inter Match Corp 8s '47	55	53
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	52¾	52
Inter Aap Tran 5s sta '66	52¾	52
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	27½	27½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	71¼	70
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	75	75
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	73¾	73¾
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	28½	28½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	60	60
Int Paper 6s '55	42	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	66¾	65
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	58	55
Inv Eq Corp 5s B ww	70	70
Inv Eq Corp 5s B xw	70	70
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	56	55
Kan City P & L 4½s B	101½	100½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	72	70¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	73	72¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	91	90¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	96¼	96
Kath Albee Orpheum 6s '46	60¼	58
Kings Co El 4s '49 A	79½	79½
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	105⅞	105⅞
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101⅞	101¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100	100
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100½	100½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	90¾	88⅞
L'Autaro 8s '54	10¾	9
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	102	102
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	75	75
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99¾	99⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41	89¼	89¼
Long Island rfg 4s '49	92½	92½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	37	37
L&N 3s StL div '80	67¼	67¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	22½	22¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	38¼	38¼
Manila Sol 4s '39	55	55
Marion Steam 5 6s	32	32
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89½	88½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	92½	92
Meade 4s '45 ww	62	60
Metro Edison 4½s '68	99¾	99¼
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	102	102
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	99½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	100¾	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101⅜	101
Min & StL con 5s '34	13½	12
Min StP & SSM 6½s '78	79	79
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	81	80
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	66	66
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	55	55
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	46½	42½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	65	63½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	63½	63½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	63	62½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	48	44
Mobile & Birm 4s '45	81½	81½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102	101¼
Mobile & Birm 5s small A	97	97
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	67	67
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	90	88
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94½	93½
Nat Steel 5s	94	93
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '80	101¾	101¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	81	80
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	81	81
N O T & M 4½s rcts '30	37½	37
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	85¼	85¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98¾	96½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	82	82
NYC&HR 4½s B	83½	81½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	93½	92
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	78	76½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	78	77½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	81¼	80½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	86	85
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	68	67½
NY Dock Co 5s '51	45	43
NY Edison rfg 4½s '41	114¾	114½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	98	96
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111½	111½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	97	97
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	100	98
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50	47¾
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	106	106
NY Railway inc 8s '35	1¾	1¾
NY Railway inc 8s A '65	48	48
NY State Highway 4½s	4½	4¼
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	5	5
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107½	107¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	103	103
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	84	83
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	70	68½
Niag Share 5½s '50	73¼	73
Norf Southern rfg A '61	20¼	20½
Norf & W con 4s '96	95	95
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	34	34
North Am Co 5s '61	92	91½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100	100
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100	99½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102¾	102¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62	60¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	95	92¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102½	102½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¼	106
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111	111
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	33	32½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	85½	85½
Otis Steel 6s '41	70	70
Pac Gas & Elec 5s' 42	103½	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106	106
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40	30½	30½
Paramount Public 5½s' 50	97	97
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	39	39
Paramounts Fby 5½s '31	97¾	97¾
Paramount Pam Las 6s '47	72	72
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	83½	83
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	52	52
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	90	90
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	95¾	95¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '70	98	98
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	101½	101½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	89¼	89¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	100	99½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	100	100
Penn Railroad gold 6½s' 36	105	104½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	93	92
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105	104
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	117	117
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	55½	55
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	97	96
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95¾	95¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s' 67	103	103
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	72	72
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	45¼	44
Phil Railway 4s	22½	22½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	75	74
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	45	43½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96½	96½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101¾	100⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '37	80	80
Pure Oil 5½s' 40	77	76
Read rfg 4½s A '97	90¾	90¾
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	91	91
Remington Rand 5½s' 47 ww	60½	60
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	70½	70½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	23½	22½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	90	90
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	98¼	98¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	89½	89¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	51	50½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	35	32
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	57	56⅞
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	44	44
Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49	8	8
Seabd AL con 6s '45	9	9
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	3	3
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	60¼	60¼
Shell Pipe 5s '32	94	80
Shell Union 5s '47	66½	66
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	66½	66
Shubert Theater 6s '42	8¾	8¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	48	47¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	80	79½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	83½	81½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99½	99½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	90	90
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58¼	58¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	91	91
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	78	78
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	79¼	79
Southern 4½s '81	79	77
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	91½	90¾
Southern Pacific Ore 4s T	92¼	91½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	57	56
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	76	76
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	85	85
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106½
Spokane I R 5s '55	30	30
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	102¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99	98½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	25	24
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105	104½
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	84	82
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	75	75
Texas Corp 5s '44	88	85
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	44¼	44¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30¾	29½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	69	69
Union El L & P 1s 5s '32	100¾	100¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103	102½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	80	80
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98	96¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	90	89½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94	94
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97	96¾
United Biscuit 6s '42	99½	99½
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	55	55
US Rubber Co 5s '47	63	62
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100	100
Util Pow & Lt 5½ '59 ww	43¼	41¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	60	45¾
Vanadium 5s	58	58
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	17	15
Virginia Ry 5s' 62	97	96½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s' 34	101	100½
Wabash RR 4½s' 78	31	31
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	98	98
Wabash RR 5s B '76	33½	33½
Wabash RR 5½s' 75	33½	33½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	35	35
Walworth 5½s' 35 ww	40	40
Warner Quinlan 6s' 39	39¾	39½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	46¼	45¼
Warren 6s	58	57
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104⅞	104⅞
West Shore 4s 2361	80¼	80¼
Western Electric 5s '44	104	101¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	61	61
Western Union 5s' 51	98¼	98¼
Western Union 6½s '36	106⅝	106⅝
Western Union 5s' 60	95	95⅞
White Eagle Oil 5½s' 37 ww	103	102½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s' 33	99½	99½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	88½	88¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	88	88

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Sep22	Last Sep21
3½s '47	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.6
1st 4¼s '47	102.27	102.24	102.24	102.26
4th 4¼s '38	104.26	104.23	104.24	104.23
US 3¾s '43 May	101.20	101.18	101.18	
US 4¼s '43 June	101.20	101.16	101.16	
US 3¾s '47	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20
US 3½s '49	100.18	100.13	100.13	100.14
US 4s '54	106.13	106.10	106.13	106.14
US 4¼s '52	110.20	110.20	110.20	110.10
US 3s '55	99.20	99.18	99.18	99.16

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Sept. 22	Sept. 21
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	40¼	40		
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	61	61		
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	15	14		
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	15	15		
Antioquia 7s B '45	18	18		
Antioquia 7s D '45	20	19⅞		
Antioquia III 7s '57	13½	13		
Antwerp 5s '58	96½	94½		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	36	36		
Argentine Gov 5s Oct '59	36½	36		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	36	36		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	36	35		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	36½	36		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	36	35½		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	36	36		
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	36	36		
Australia 5s '55	36½	35		
Australia 5s '57	36	35¼		
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	98	97		
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	94	91¾		
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	82	82		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94½	94		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93	90		
Belgium (iKng) 7s '55	104	102½		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	96	94		
Berlin (CCty) 6s '58	26	25		
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	24½	24½		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	33	31½		
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	34	34		
Berlin Elec 6s '55	25½	25		
Bogota (iCty) 8s '45	28¾	26		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	9	9		
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58	8¾	8¾		
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	95	95		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	30	19		
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19	18		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21¾	20		
Bredia (Brnesto) 7s '54 ww	32½	32½		
Bremen 7s '35	28	22		
Brisbane 5s '57	30	30		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22	21		
Bugaria 7s '67	20	20		
Bulgaria 7½s '68	36½	36		
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	25	23		
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95	94¼		
Canada '52	98½	97		
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	26	26		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	15	13		
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	26	26		
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	12	10		
Chile (Rep) 6s '69	13½	12		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	12	12		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	13	11		
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	12	12		
Chile (Rep) 6s '42	15	15		
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	13¼	13		
Chine (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	18	18		
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	25½	25½		
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	25	25		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	23¾	23½		
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	68¼	68¼		
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	46½	45		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39	39		
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	31	30		
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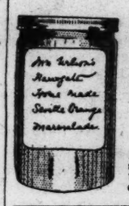

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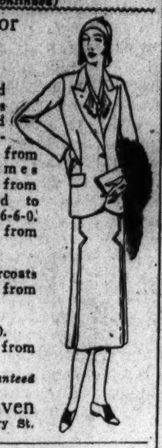

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Eel Grass
(Zostera marina)

Where: Bays and shoal waters along the sea coasts of the North Temperate Zone.

Distinguishing Features: Its genus name (Zostera), taken from the Greek, refers to the narrow, ribbonlike leaves. Grasslike marine herbs, growing entirely under water, from a creeping stem or rootstalk. Flowers monoecious, both kinds arranged in two rows on the midrib of the leaflike flower stalk, which is hidden in a long and sheathlike leaf base. Tufts of threadlike structures take the place of ordinary pollen. The seed is short and thick with an open chink running its whole length, from which extends a doubly curved slender plumule.

Use: Fertilizing and insulating material.

Everyone knows the story of how the Indians taught the early settlers to place a fish in each hill of corn in order to insure a good crop. The Indians also taught them how to gather eel grass, and scatter it over the field, planting under it. But all this took work, and why go to a lot of work when companies put out fertilizer that doesn't require so much labor to distribute?

A professor of the Harvard department of botany tried out the old Indian recipe, as an experiment one year, and found that when all other farmers on Cape Cod were complaining of drought and poor crops, the humus of the decaying eel grass gave excellent results. One objection with fertilizers in the market is that they don't give mulch, which is absolutely necessary for good crops. When Professor Fernald raked up eel grass, placing three or four inches of it in each trench, dug right on the sand dunes, or covered the potatoes, which he put down on the beach just above the high tide mark, the local farmers were much bewildered. When little French carrots came up the size of turnips, in spite of the extreme drought prevailing that summer, and cabbages with extra large heads appeared, and squash and potatoes the like of which had never been known on the Cape before, farmers sat up and took notice. The truth is that drought affects commercial fertilizers and the plants dry up. Thousands of miles of semi-sandy shore could be put to a practical use, this Harvard professor maintains, and all that is required for excellent crops is a little work. Eel grass is equally good for the home garden.

Canada cuts, dries and ships this sea herb bailed in huge boatloads to England, where it brings a fine profit. Europeans use it much more than Americans. It is good insulating material, for if it is placed under the roof it keeps the heat of the burning sun's rays from penetrating to the inside, and if placed around the house in the winter, especially around the base, it keeps out the cold. Automobile manufacturers use it for stuffing cushions, for moths and insects do not attack it. Eel grass is disliked by mariners, for it quickly builds up mud flats.

Brevities

London Opinion: Many a father with a son just home from school wonders what happens to new razor blades.

Life: Signs have been posted in Charlotte (N. C.) elevators asking men not to remove their hats. One by one our major problems are being solved.

Pathfinder: About all one sees on a day's outing now is a spare tire bobbing up and down in front of you.

Do You Know That—

Present punctuation grew out of a system developed by Aldus Manutius, an Italian scholar and printer, who lived in the latter part of the fifteenth century and the first part of the sixteenth century?

The Pullman Company is now building a sleeping car which will be all aluminum except for the wheels, brakes and springs, and will weigh from 25 to 40 per cent less than the steel car?

The sapphire is next to the diamond as hardest of all natural substances?

Only 3.4 per cent of all the factories in the United States have more than 250 men on their pay rolls, and only 1.4 have more than 500?

Worth Knowing

A Quotation for Today

EVERY noble activity makes room for itself. — EMERSON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Saving a Kitten

(The London Observer)

London, Eng.

THIS is the story of how a tabby kitten made 11,000,000 gallons of water disappear. She fell into the Bristol floating harbor and, swimming into a drain, was imprisoned there when the water rose.

An inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals told the dock police, who told the harbormaster, Captain Gillmore, who told the city engineer, and between them they poured the huge quantity of water into the Avon so that pussy could be rescued by a police sergeant in a boat holding a piece of red meat, the gift of a butcher. Exhausted but content, the cat was restored to her owner.

A Word a Day

Ontology

Pronounced *on-tol'-o-jy*, with first and second *o*'s as in odd, third as in obey, *y* as in fancy.

This word is derived from a combination of the Greek ὄντα (onta), "things which exist"—from εἶναι (einai), "to be"—and λόγος (logos), "discourse."

We apply the word to that science or branch of knowledge which investigates the nature and essential properties of being.

Example: "He based his deductions on his study of ontology."

Notes and Queries

Pharmaceutics — *Far-ma-su'-tiks*, with first *a* as in *arm*, second as in *sofa*, *u* long (not *oo*), *i* short. Defined as the science of preparing, dispensing, or using medicines.

Recuperative — *Re-ku'per-a-tiv*, first *e* as in descend, *u* long (not *oo*), second *e* as in maker, *a* "quicklong" as in *savage*, *i* short.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation. — Ed.

The Children's Corner

A "Sit Still" Jingle

THE mountains receded into the distance as the car raced on.

"You can't have that; it's mine!"

"No, it isn't. Daddy gave it to me!"

All had been harmonious for the first 30 miles of the homeward journey, but Mother in the back seat with the twins recognized this first sign of restlessness, so they had sung songs and told jokes, while Mary and Lois, in the front with Daddy watched the glowing sunset clouds, and made plans for the next day. Mother was keeping her trump diversion for the home stretch, when darkness fell and the beauty of trees and sky could no longer be seen.

As Billy, the red-haired twin, began bouncing up and down on the seat, she leaned over and whispered, "Alligator, hedgehog." He sat up straight, forgot his impatience at not getting home any faster, and begged, "Oh, Daddy, please tell us 'Alligator, hedgehog.'"

Mother knew just what was coming, but smiled and waited. Daddy did not reply at all. Then the other twin and the girls began, "Please, Daddy, please tell us 'Alligator, hedgehog'." Still no answer from the driver.

Then Billy tried his most persuasive tones, "Oh, Daddy, you haven't told us that for an age and I want to learn it so I can say it as fast as you do."

Dad smiled. "I wonder if I can remember it."

"Oh, of course you can," the other twin urged. "You always say that."

"Well, let me see, I'll try it anyway, but you boys know I can't say it slowly."

During this conversation the speedometer registered a very perceptible amount of mileage and Mother smiled.

Daddy always made it a point to take a long time to get started.

With the preliminary practice over, he now began:

Alligator, hedgehog, anteater, bear, Rattlesnake, bullfrog, anaconda, hare, Buffalo, woodchuck, wolverine, goose, Whippoorwill, chipmunk, jackal, moose, Pollywog, fox, catamount, minks, Kangaroo, ox, panther, lynx, Mudturtle, whale, lory, bat. Salamander, snail, dodo, rat, Reindeer, blacksnake, ibex, monkey, Turkey buzzard, cougar, martin, donkey, Antelope, weasel, wild goose, flea, Grasshopper, cricket, June bug, bee, Muskrat, owlet, whitebear, doe, Chickadee, peacock, bobolink, crow.

"Say it again. Oh, please, say it over again." This from all four.

"Well, just once more." The encore was even more enthusiastically received.

"Tell us where you learned that, Daddy." They all knew but they wanted to hear the story over again.

Daddy began: "Well, when I was a youngster, I didn't ride around in automobiles. When I went three miles from home it was something to think about. Once when my father took me with him six miles into the country, I teased him to let me stay all night with my aunt and uncle, who lived on a near-by farm. When the time came for me to leave the next day, the only way to travel was with a neighbor who was going to drive in with a load of wood. I sat on the front seat with him and the horses walked most of the way. It took us about two hours to get home. Today you could make it in a few minutes. Well, while we were riding, the neighbor taught me that jingle. But there's the city limits now. It won't be long until we're home."

There was no reply—the twins were fast asleep.

The Adventures of Waddles

MID ARCTIC PACKS AND LEADS BEN AUK GAVE THIS MOST INTERESTING TALK.
SAID HE, "FROM AIRSHIPS BRAVELY MANNED THIS POLAR SURFACE HAS BEEN SCANNED
NOW COMES THE SUBMARINE WITH NEWS OF ITS INSTRUCTIVE DEEP-SEA CRUISE.
THIS POLE, AS PRESENT PROSPECTS LOOK, MAY SOME DAY BE AN OPEN BOOK."

Farm Products Puzzle

A busy man is the farmer, yet he never fails to at sometimes rest. At such times we see how he attempts to teach his boys patience and scorn of lax methods. At other times he is busy in the field or goes to the mill, etc.

The names of five kinds of grain products grown on a farm are hidden away in this puzzle. Can you find them? For example, in the seventh line the words "of" and "lax" will give you flax. Can you find the five grains?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Shortest Route Puzzle Along 1st Street to D Street. Down D to 2d. Along 2d to A. Down A to 3d. Along 3d to F. Down F to 4th. Along 4th to D. Down D to 5th. Along 5th to C. Down C to 6th, and out on 6th.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Why Go On an Economic "Jag"?

PERSISTENT rumors, positively denied and discredited, attempt to picture President Hoover as about to declare for a return of beer. Men of conspicuous position every few days emit pleas for legalization of 2.75 or 4 per cent alcoholic beverage in the United States "to bring back prosperity." All this indicates the scope of the wet drive in the United States to capitalize the economic situation for propaganda purposes.

The beer proposal, as a remedy, is like that of going on a drunk to drown one's troubles.

Admit for the sake of argument that reconstruction and reëquipment of breweries and beer gardens would induce some spending of capital and give some employment. After that the investors will expect to get their money back, with interest, by sale of beer. And where will the money come from to pay for the beer?

Now it is true that some industries, by the value of their product—not the price but the actual human value—add enough new wealth to the nation's store to pay indirectly for the purchase of their product. But brewing is not that kind of an industry.

The test is in the effect of the product on the consumer. An automobile may enable a workman to live where he can keep a garden or a salesman to see more customers in a day. The time saved by an electric dishwasher may permit a housewife to take soup to a needy neighbor. Useful goods add to the usefulness, and directly or indirectly to the earning power, of the men and women who use them. But beer does not do that. On the contrary, it tends to impair the faculties and earning capacity of the drinker, whether ditch-digger or lawyer.

Can he, then, buy intoxicating drink as he would a radio or a better coat—out of improved earnings or savings? No; for earning and saving ability is, if anything, diminished. If he buys beer—and the "beer for prosperity" scheme is built on the supposition that he will—he must buy it out of money which he or his family previously spent for other goods, the products of more useful industries, such as food, clothing, furniture, housing, entertainment.

"Prosperity" then is made for the brewers at the expense of the staple and beneficial industries. The brewers and their employees, to be sure, will have some money to spend; but will this spending by some tens of thousands of persons have as helpful an effect on business as the spending by those millions of persons whose money is diverted for beer?

The farmer, for one, might ponder this. He has been told that resumption of brewing would furnish a market for his grain. Breweries and distilleries together in the United States used about 40,000,000 bushels of grain a year before national prohibition. Since prohibition the per capita milk consumption has increased 40 per cent, calling for fully 120,000,000 more bushels of grain than before as feed for cattle. Thus the farmer would stand to lose more in sales or use of corn and wheat for feed than he would gain by the brewer's patronage. For if the past is any criterion, the family milk bill would be one of the first items to suffer if the pay envelope had to cover the buying of beer again.

So it would go in many fields. Industrial efficiency unquestionably would suffer. Alcoholic pauperism and other charges on charity would increase. And above all would be the sacrifice of human beings to the liquor habit through easy access to the stuff.

No; beer doesn't solve problems, whether national and economic or individual and domestic. It can only cause them to be forgotten momentarily until in "the cold gray dawn of the morning after" they loom up worse.

A French Pact With Russia?

THAT the proposed Franco-Russian pact of nonaggression should have aroused controversy in France is not surprising. There have been two sets of negotiations proceeding simultaneously. The first is wholly economic. Last October it was resolved to license and therefore to limit Russian imports into France, and Russia retaliated by excluding French goods altogether. This was found inconvenient, and the measures taken have been suspended pending conclusion of a commercial accord.

At the same time the Quai d'Orsay and the Russian Ambassador in Paris engaged in political conversations. It was learned that they were on the point of signing a treaty by which they pledged themselves not to intervene against each other in the event of an unprovoked aggression by a third nation. Clearly, from the viewpoint of French nationalists such a treaty would be tantamount to deserting Poland, the ally of France, in case of need; for the old difficulties of defining the aggressor would be employed by the politicians to prevent action. Roumania too might be affected. It was replied that Poland and other countries were being consulted and would make similar arrangements with Russia. Nevertheless there was considerable opposition to such a pact, and the authorities felt obliged to issue one of those denials which are really confirmations.

A definite project may not yet have been framed, but it is admitted that there have been conversations for the purpose of finding a "basis of stabilization" of Franco-Russian political relations. Obviously there is at least the desire to come to an agreement, and it is generally believed that the *pourparlers* have advanced further than is officially admitted. Hence a campaign has begun to induce Parliament to reject the proposals.

Before the war France regarded Russia as an element of stability in Europe. The idea of reconstituting the former alliance, which served to hold Germany in check, has never been entirely abandoned. Such a step would surely be retrograde. It would tend to the revival of the pre-war alignments which proved to be so dangerous. Moreover, the conditions have entirely changed. Germany already has an understanding with Russia which, despite the present financial difficulties of Germany, is not likely to be broken.

The Journal des Débats says:

> There are those who seek to trouble our relations with Poland, or at any rate to limit our engagements toward that country. It is puerile to suppose that France can derive any advantage from an accord with the Soviet, an accord which would not be a guarantee but a menace to peace. A Franco-Soviet pact would merely consolidate the Germano-Bolshevik alliance, and the two contractants would realize more easily their designs by reason of the fact that France's liberty of action would be reduced.

It is highly desirable that there should be a will to peace among the nations of Europe; but it is not by pacts which can be suspected of special diplomatic designs, and which suggest a jockeying for position among competitors, that peace is best assured.

A New Appeal to Patriotism

THE address of President Hoover to the convention of the American Legion at Detroit well expressed the sentiment of the American people toward any additional demands for bonus payments at this time of stress. The United States has tried during the years since the war to repay fairly and even generously the debt it owes for their loyal services in 1917 and 1918. But now that the nation itself is in difficulty—a testing time hardly less serious than war—it naturally looks to them to show no less loyalty and patriotism than before.

The President has made it perfectly clear, if it needed to be made any clearer, that the burden of $2,300,000,000 for immediate full payment of adjusted compensation certificates cannot be laid upon the Government without serious consequences. With revenues already running far behind expenses, such a sum could not be raised except by unwise and costly borrowing or by increases in taxation which could not be confined to the rich and would affect directly or indirectly every man, woman and child in the country. This taxation, indeed, would, as Mr. Hoover pointed out, drain the resources of industry and commerce and in turn increase unemployment.

Thus the bonus would defeat one of the very purposes for which it has been urged—the encouragement of prosperity—and one of the principal activities on which the Legion is embarking—the reduction of unemployment. The veterans have but to look at the plight of England as a result of its heavy expenditures for the dole and for interest on war debts to find an object lesson of the effects which might follow unbridled demands upon the Government from any source this winter.

In this connection Mr. Hoover has given his words wider application than to the bonus agitation alone. He evidently was speaking also of anticipated efforts in the coming session of Congress to draw recklessly upon the Federal Treasury for relief needs which should primarily be the responsibility of local communities. He has invited former service men to enlist in stemming that tide. One recalls the energy with which the veterans' organizations have opposed any spread of Bolshevism or of what they considered undue pacifism in the United States. The need now is for them to join in resisting the widespread inclination to lean upon the Government. This is doubly important when a large part of the world looks to the United States to lead the way out of economic depression.

To serve in this defense they must first conquer themselves. The nation looks to them now to show a patriotism of political restraint which may be as important for the welfare of the world as was the patriotism of their military service at Château-Thierry and Saint Mihiel.

Gotham's Roosters Crow

IT HAS been the peculiar fate of New York City to receive from citizens of lesser towns and cities either patronization or outright derogation. "After all," asks the outsider, "what has New York that any other city hasn't?" Theaters? Museums? Harbors? Big buildings? Each item—and any other—can be matched by perhaps a dozen other cities. All that can be said for New York is that it has more theaters, more museums, more big buildings. It is simply a matter of degree.

Were it not that the New Yorker is generally indifferent to this criticism, it might occur to him that his best defense is with the attacker's weapons—that he would be more effective not if he contended that New York has features possessed by no other city, but instead that there is scarcely a feature possessed by any other American city, town or hamlet of which New York City cannot also boast.

The most recent testimony in this wise proceeds from a report made by New York's Noise Abatement Commission, to which pleas have been addressed to have, among other things, roosters, crickets and horses declared nuisances on the ground that they were excessively noisy.

Crowing roosters in the world's greatest city! Chirping crickets in a metropolis where virtually every square foot of its soil, save for its parks, is neatly buried beneath buildings or concrete! Horses in a city which is putatively the most complete expression of a technological world!

Now, with these phenomena most New Yorkers are more or less vaguely familiar. Milk wagons, occasional carriages and a goodly number of miscellaneous vehicles are drawn daily by horses through Manhattan's streets. Crickets establish themselves permanently in newly constructed buildings—elevator shafts are favored. Squirrels are numerous on the campus of Columbia University and elsewhere. Manhattan's trees are not overabundant, but they certainly are not confined to humorous magazines. New York's hills are neither numerous nor mighty—but they are. And one will find a wholly impressive valley if he proceeds northward along Amsterdam Avenue to 118th Street and thereabout. As for the inhabitants, it is notorious that in Manhattan alone live representatives of all races, social strata and geographical divisions.

Precisely here, in this casual enumeration of some of its physical characteristics, lies one of New York City's strongest defenses against visitors who seek to derogate it. It typifies the sum total of American cities: it probably possesses more of their various attributes than any single city. It is an outstanding example of greatness by virtue not of exclusiveness but of all-inclusiveness. That, paradoxically, is its uniqueness and exclusiveness.

A Spur to World Recovery?

THE suspension of the gold standard in Great Britain has many external as well as internal consequences. It will add to the real burden of the war debt that Great Britain pays to the United States. This is expressed in dollars. Great Britain will have to find more of her depreciated pounds in the collection of the requisite dollar payments. And conversely, her debtors will be able to give less in their gold-backed currencies in meeting the schedule of their payments in depreciated pounds.

But probably these consequences will be obscured for the time being by the benefits which British industry is likely to obtain by trading its goods at depreciated prices. Quite obviously other countries will be interested in the competitive disadvantage to which they will then be subject.

The breathing spell to which the British have committed themselves from the obligations imposed by the gold standard is therefore likely to induce much hard thinking on the part of the remaining gold standard countries. Sometime or other Great Britain will rejoin this fast diminishing group. Currency stability, and world allegiance to a common standard of value—these are desiderata in the smooth flow of world trade and finance to which Great Britain is peculiarly sensitive. But Britain is likely to inquire into the terms of adherence before she again attaches her currency to gold. In other words, she is likely to initiate some action destined to explore the present operation of the gold standard.

When Great Britain led the world back to the gold standard, after the wartime experiments with a paper standard, reliance was placed on the resumption of the smooth functioning of the gold standard, which was supposed to be self-regulating. This is roughly how it worked: Incoming gold was allowed to flow into circulation either in its own form as metal or in its paper representations as credit, such as checks and currency. Immediately this caused inflation—commodity prices started to go up. Thus the gold-receiving country became a market for foreign goods. It happened that the country sending the gold was undergoing precisely the converse experience, so that its cheap goods were those which found a market in the country which was passing through a temporary inflation. To pay for these goods, gold had to be sent out, and of course it came back to the country which had originally lost it. This is how equilibrium was regained.

But in recent years this self-regulation has not operated so smoothly. Perhaps the world needs to manage these matters without depending on gold to do it. It is surely apparent that, in virtue of a common adherence, the world should manage a common standard of value in sympathy. Neither self-regulation nor a jointly managed system, however, has been in operation since the British led the world back to the gold standard in 1925. Otherwise the spectacle would not be presented of two nations, the United States and France, holding 70 per cent of the world's gold.

Under the old practice much of the metal in both the American and the French hoards would long ago have been redistributed. Today it is in hiding, and, far from subserving the needs of world business, is costing the holding nations loss of interest and, what is more important, retardation of world recovery. And other nations have experienced an apparent shortage. Actually there is no world shortage of gold, but there is a "shortage" of gold distribution.

Few countries can afford to join the United States and France on the gold standard amid such conditions as have been operating in the last few years. Industry in the gold standard nations may be counted upon to press home the need for a new understanding on this all-important question—when British industry begins to profit by the suspension of the gold standard. Perhaps this will be the surest way of bringing about world recovery.

Editorial Notes

A comprehensive view of a southern city's rapid progress in the better part of the last century is depicted in the recent ninety-first Annual Trade Review special edition of the Mobile Register. This Alabama City is proud of its achievements and has had a colorful historic background which has extended into a period of active business expansion and civic pride. Perhaps outstanding in Mobile's activities is the transformation of valueless swamp land into a water front where the State's $10,000,000 docks are now situated.

England and America are said to be drifting apart at the rate of thirty miles in a thousand years. But in every sense except the geographical they are coming together at a much faster pace than that.

Mahatma Gandhi rightfully objects to the warlike sentiments in some national anthems. While containing musical harmony, such songs should help to attain world accord.

With Mr. Owen D. Young as chairman, the Committee on Mobilization of Relief Resources may look forward to another noteworthy Young plan

What "So You're Going to America" Once Meant

HENRY LAMKIN hurried from the directors' meeting, where it had been decided that he must go immediately to England in the interests of his company, and did some rapid telephoning for various reservations. Then he telephoned his wife and asked her to throw some of his things into a bag and send the chauffeur with them to the station, where he was leaving at twelve o'clock on the twenty-hour flier for New York. He would dispense with a formal leave-taking of his wife and children as he was to be gone only about three weeks.

Seven-and-one-half-hour plane service between Chicago and New York, trains equipped with shower baths, beauty parlors, and barber shops, five-day steamers across the Atlantic, and hotels that furnish pajamas for travelers more concerned with speed than with luggage have made traveling a casual thing.

In the 1800's, Henry Lamkin's paternal great-grandfather, also named Henry, had just come of age on the estate of his parents in England. He contemplated a trip to America that should take him beyond Chicago into the wild territory of the West, where traveling was in company with others and in a mode peculiar to the wilderness. Just how exaggerated were Henry's notions of the savagery of the far country called the United States of America it is impossible to know; but after the journey had been proposed in the family circle, he went to a bookseller's and purchased a copy of "The Art of Travel in Wild Countries."

The popularity of the book was attested by the fact that it had already gone into its fourth edition. Henry studied that book until he knew how to make rafts and canoes, in theory at least, how to construct a bivouac, how to manage savages, and how to climb mountains. He learned how to measure the distance to an inaccessible place by triangulation, and should he include pack horses in his caravan, he knew that the distance the horse could travel with a load in one day could be figured by letting $b'd^2$ equal $b(d-d')^2$ where b stood for the baggage and d stood for the distance.

* * *

Traveling was an art in the days when trips were called journeys, and Henry had ample time to master that art from the guidebook before the preparations were finished. He learned, for instance, that should he decide to employ natives to guide him to his destination when he left the last outpost of civilization somewhere west of Chicago, it was wise to employ women as well as men, as the women were better burden carriers. In fact, "it is the nature of women to be fond of carrying weights," he read in his guidebook. "You may see them in omnibuses and carriages, always preferring to hold their baskets or their babies on their knees, to setting them down on the seats by their sides." Women were useful, also, because they were adept at picking up gossip and bits of useful information that entirely escaped the notice of the men.

Horseback was the surest means of travel in a country that had as yet only a few railroads and had not even heard of paved highways. The travel book not only gave advice on purchasing horses or mules or oxen and saddles and carts, but also told how to capture and tame wild horses. If the traveler's horse sensed other horses near and started to neigh, thus attracting perhaps the attention of passing hostile Indians, the traveler had merely to muzzle his horse with his hands until the danger had passed. If his caravan included pack mules with a tendency to bray during the night, heavy stones tied to the tails of the animals would stop the nuisance as then "they have not the heart to bray."

The traveler through wild country was likely to find an absence of bridges, and a callow traveler such as Henry Lamkin might make the mistake of trying to ride his horse across a stream. The approved method as given in the guidebook was to ride the horse up to the bank, dismount, and taking the horse unawares, push him into the stream. Having thus fairly started the horse, the erstwhile rider himself jumped in, seized the horse by the tail, and was towed across. If the horse offered to veer to right or left, one needed only to splash water into his face, taking care, of course, to keep fast hold of the tail with one hand.

Of all the traveler's huge stock of equipment, nothing was quite so important as his gun. The Henry Lamkin of today goes nowhere without his fountain pen within easy reach of his writing hand; his ancestor was more likely to carry a gun within easy reach. He needed to know how to clean and repair his gun, how to carry it when stalking game and when riding horseback, and how to dispose of it at night. He had to know how to find flints, what kinds of birds' nests he could use for wadding, how to make gunpowder and bullets.

* * *

In a wild country, the traveler depended upon his gun for getting a supply of food, but there were other ways and means as the student of "The Art of Travel in Wild Countries" learned. Should he be in the region which is the habitat of wild ducks, he could catch a supply of them by hand. He had simply to camouflage his head with some weeds or rushes, wade into the water with a long fishing rod that had a slip noose tied at the pliant end, and as he came near the duck he had selected for his daily sustenance, he gently dropped the noose over the bird's head and drew his captive under the water to him.

Perhaps the only American travelers of today who are versed in "finding the way" are those who were Boy Scouts in their not too distant youth. To the traveler of 1931, "finding the way" suggests a family discussion as to whether the driver should have turned left at the fourth corner back, stopping for information at the next filling station, or asking a policeman for directions. To the Henry Lamkin who traveled in the middle of the last century, it had a far different meaning. It meant knowing the Indian's trick of keeping in a straight line while walking through the forest where one depended wholly on the symmetry of the changes of perspective of the trees, since most trees have some peculiarity of growth dependent on direction.

In some localities, for example, the north sides of the forest trees are more thickly covered with moss. The Indian method of keeping a straight line in open country is to keep two objects in line of sight, such as two irregularities in the ground. The traveler in the early part of last century who had lost his path had a problem. He had first to sit down and calmly ask himself these three questions: What is the least distance that I can with certainty specify, within which the path that I wish to regain lies? What is the direction, in a vague general way, toward which the path runs? When I last left the path, did I turn to the left or to the right? Having answered these questions as coolly as possible, the traveler took his compass from his pocket and made his way in the line of his decision!

* *

The commissary department included a dog or even several dogs, perhaps, whose task was to test the fitness of food and water. Fish and game were obvious sources of food supply and ordinarily easy and safe to obtain, but the guidebook reminded the traveler that there were other resources. Honey, for example, was usually abundant, and one had only to catch a bee and dredge him with flour or tie a feather or a straw to one of his legs and then follow him as he slowly flew to his hive. The vegetation, too, could provision a hungry traveler. Young ferns and nettles when boiled were declared to be as delicious as asparagus. A traveler in even more desperate circumstances needed to remember that "bones contain a great deal of nourishment," and "many a hungry person has cooked and eaten his sandals or his skin clothing."

Small wonder that traveling was an art preceded by a year or two of plans and preparations and not the casual event of today where a New Yorker sets off for Los Angeles or a Chicagoan for London with no more preliminaries than a few telephone or telegraph messages. E. S.

Notes From German Cities

Sculptress Scores "Beat"

AN AMUSING story is going the round of Berlin artist circles, showing the "beat" obtained by an enthusiastic woman sculptor on the occasion of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's visit to the German capital. Emma Cotta, a prominent sculptress, was determined to make a bust in clay of the British Prime Minister, who, of course, had no time during his brief and busy visit to give her a sitting. Nothing daunted, Emma Cotta went to work with wonted energy, making use of every opportunity to sketch Mr. MacDonald's characteristic features. She took up her quarters at the Kaiserhof Hotel, ascended and descended in the lift with the distinguished visitor, obtained permission to attend his reception of the press and finally conveyed all the impressions thus gained to her studio to be plastically and permanently reproduced. When the bust is finished it will be exhibited, but its final destination has not yet been decided upon.

* * *

Berlin's Zoo Nursery

The "Zoo Nursery," which was opened this summer, continues to be an enormous attraction to Berlin youngsters, particularly as more children are spending their holidays at home this year than is usually the case. More than 50,000 little people have passed the gates since the nursery was opened and spent many delightful hours there. Among the juvenile four-footed friends are lions and fuzzy little bears, a leopard, antelopes and a llama, hyenas and a miniature and very playful elephant which permits and evidently enjoys any joke. Perhaps the favorites among the happy family—which numbers about 100—are the baby antelopes and the piglets. These are nursed and cuddled and fed all day long, and when the keeper summons his numerous little ones indoors to bed at seven o'clock, all of not too great dimensions are carried in loving arms. They are taught to discriminate in the matter of feeding peanuts for the monkeys, fruit and green stuff for all, but little cake and no sugar for any of them; such are the instructions. The children also learn to lose their apprehension and enjoy the thrill of being photographed with a baby lion in their lap. This new institution has become so popular that it will probably be a permanent feature of the Zoölogical Garden.

* * *

Amateurs Give Play

Munich people are always glad of an opportunity of seeing English or American plays performed in the original, and a production whether by a professional or an amateur company is generally sure of a hearty welcome. A group of American and British students here has made, after many weeks' careful planning and rehearsal, a dramatic venture which has proved an unqualified success. The production, entitled "Jeeves the Genius," was written and stage managed by one of the group, who also took the chief rôle. It is a very amusing, not to say hilarious, farce, based on the tact and resource of Mr. P. G. Wodehouse's celebrated character, Jeeves, the prince of valets. Jeeves's employer, the delightfully irresponsible "Percy," who frankly admits that he leaves all his thinking to the invaluable hired man, is the unconventional hero of the piece, and gets landed in all manner of ridiculous scrapes from which he finally emerges triumphant, thanks, of course, to the skilful aid of the valet genius. Two excellent performances of the play were given at the Goethe Saal. About half the audience was British and American visitors to Munich, but the native spectators were not less appreciative. It is true that the slang must now and then have proved a little "tough" for Germans who had learned English from grammars and school readers, but they had no difficulty in following the rather improbable plot, and they appreciated far more of the humorous sallies than might have been expected.

* * *

Citizens Erect School

The housing shortage is still one of the greatest troubles of the nation, but a small town in the Breisgau in south Germany found a way to help itself when it became necessary to build a new nursery school. The entire structure was erected and all other work which unskilled hands could perform was carried out by the inhabitants themselves free of charge. The former nursery school had to be utilized for a new town hall. Therefore a new nursery school had to be designed. But the costs amounted to 18,000 marks, while the town fathers possessed only 11,000 marks. Now this little town, Bischoffingen am Kaiserstuhl, has enjoyed a nursery school for more than a century and the population felt it could not dispense with the care lavished by the kindly nurse on the children, as all the inhabitants work in the vineyards, both men and women. One member of the town council, therefore, suggested that the citizens themselves should perform as much work as possible in the erection of the new building. This was done and not a single item of the original design was changed. The townsfolk dug out the earth for the cellar, put on the roof, drove the carts laden with building material. Each family took a share in the work.